

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE 20, 1905.

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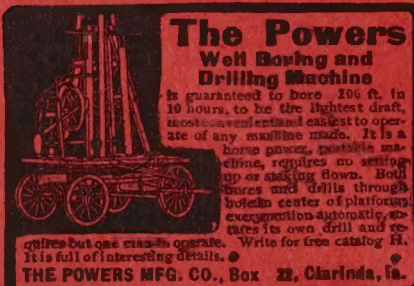


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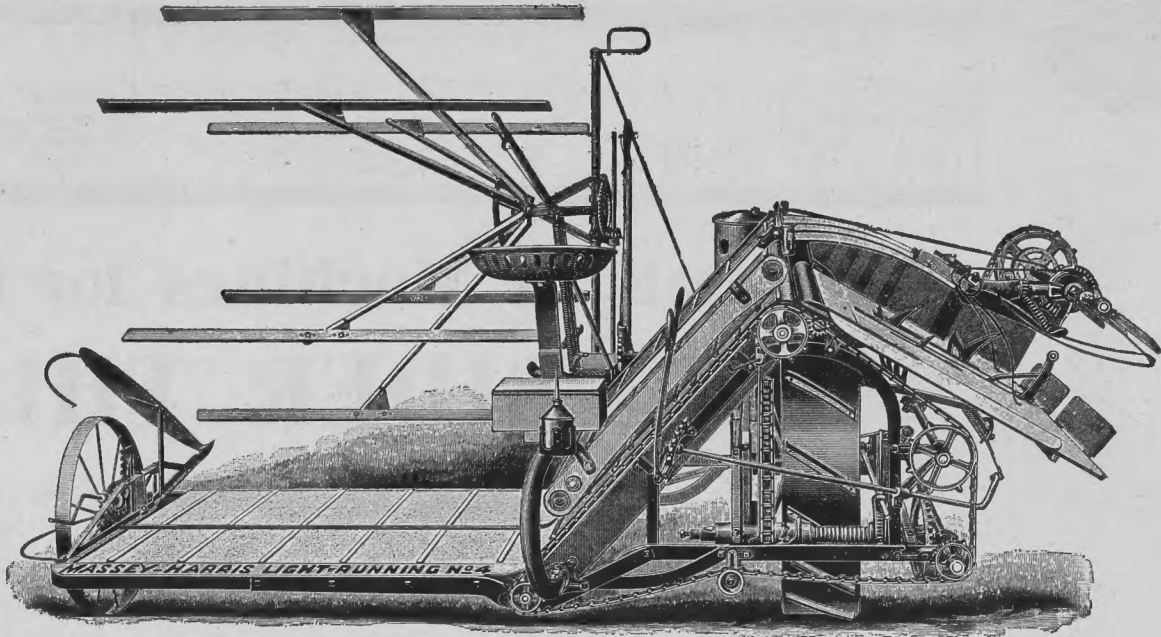
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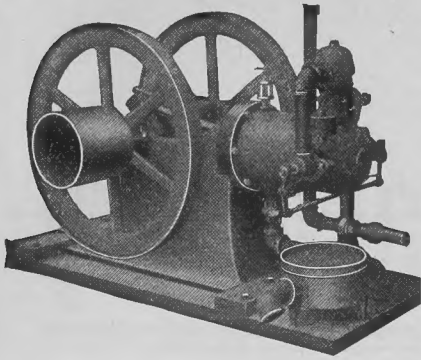
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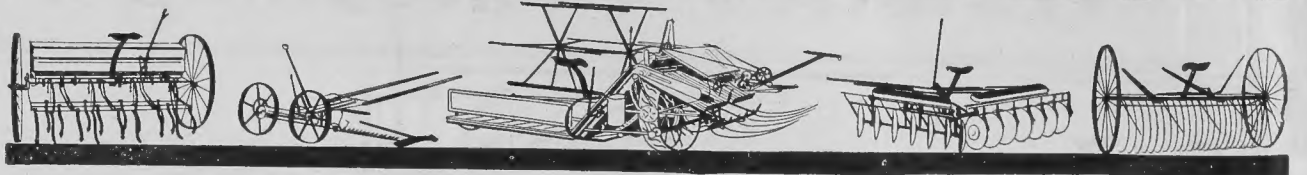
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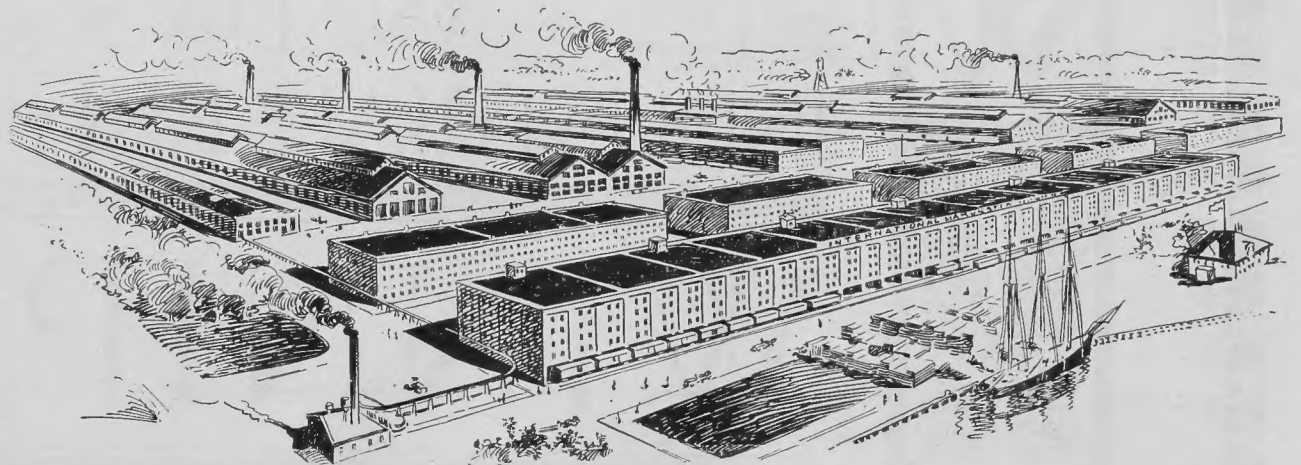
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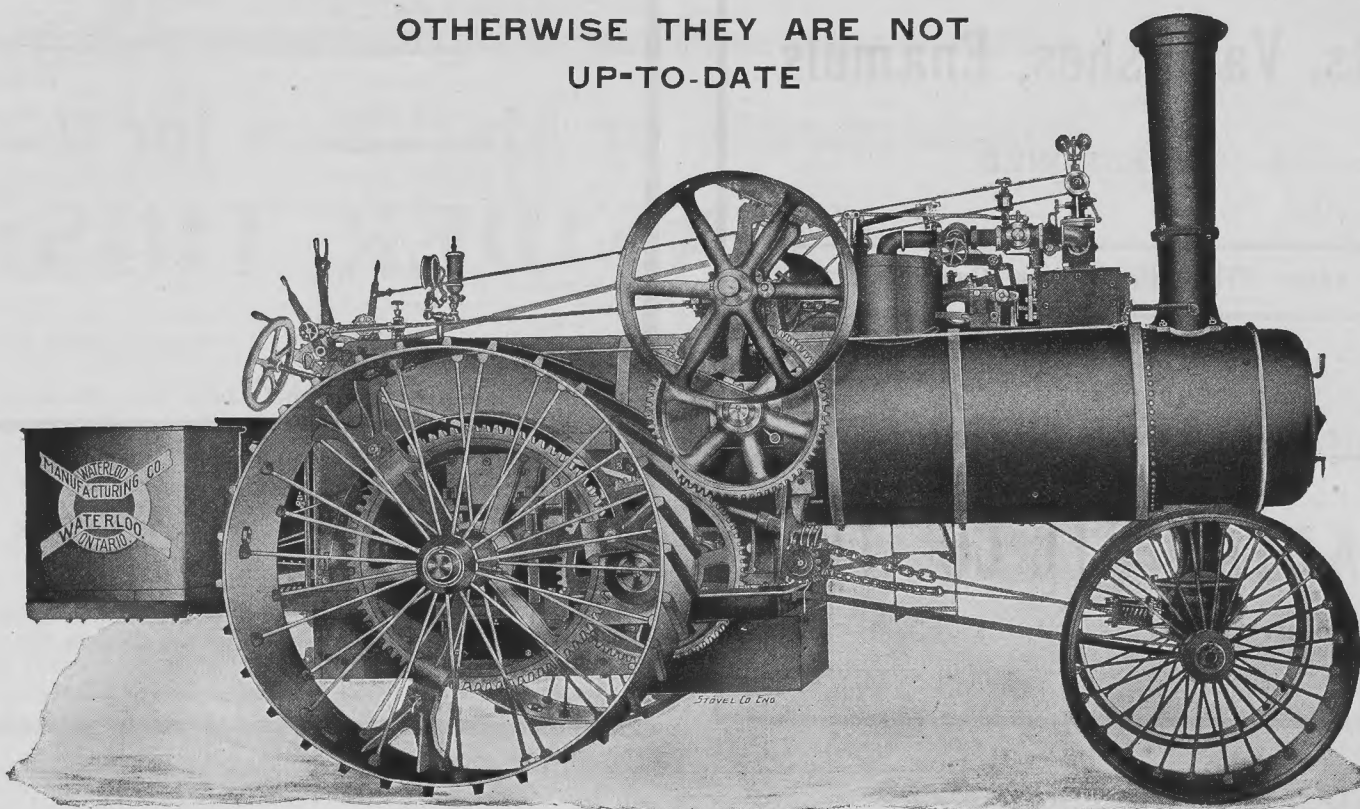
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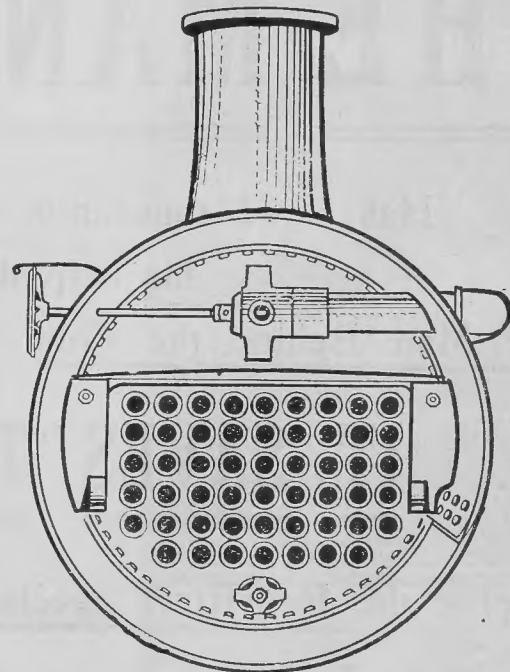
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THE LARGEST
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CULTURAL PAPERS
TAKEN IN
WESTERN CANADA

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 20, 1905

\$1 a Year in
advance



The food bill for London for a year amounts to about £125,000,000.

Considerably over one thousand earthquakes occur in Japan each year, but many of them are only slightly noticeable.

It is said that soil brought up from a depth of three hundred and twenty-six feet in one of the Belgian coal mines has grown weeds unknown to botanists.

The following list shows the salaries paid to the presidents of the republics named: France, \$116,600; United States, \$50,000; Chili, \$17,500; Uruguay, \$36,500; Salvador, \$14,600.

The capital invested in electric lighting, electric power, and electric traction has grown from virtually nothing in 1877 to something like four thousand million dollars in 1904 in the United States alone.

The injurious effects of light on the eyes are found to increase with the number of ultra-violet rays contained. This is the conclusion of Dr. A. Staerkle, of Basel, who shows that petroleum is the least harmful light.

The many natural curiosities of Japan include a species of singing insects. The most prized of these tiny musicians is a black beetle named "susu-mushi," which means "insect bell." The sound that it emits resembles that of a little silver bell of the sweetest and most delicate tone.

In Germany 80 per cent. and in Austria 60 per cent. of the alcohol made is from the potato. Russia makes 50 per cent. and France 20 per cent. from this root. Treacle and beet-root yield 75 per cent. of French alcohol, and the remaining 25 per cent. is from wines and fruits. In the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy, alcohol comes chiefly from grain.

The cost of a battleship is constantly increasing. A few years ago it was put at a million. Then it rose to £1,200,000 and now the Secretary to the Admiralty states that the cost of the King Edward VII. battleship will be £1,560,000. The cost of making these floating forts is constantly increasing, and it seems likely that before long the value of a battleship will be little under two millions.

A new Granger movement has been started by Iowa farmers, who propose to organize the farmers of America, by school districts, into a national body for commercial and political ends. Officers have been chosen and the propaganda is now being rapidly carried on. It is proposed to organize all the townships, joining them together in counties, counties into states and states into a national organization.

That a people of six millions should have almost six hundred millions of life assurance (\$587,873,000), almost a hundred dollars per head, men, women and children, is proof that they acknowledge the beneficence of the business. This is the position of Canadians to-day, or rather at the end of last year, to speak correctly. The total new life assurance granted by life companies in Canada during 1904 amounted to \$104,016,862.—Monetary Times.

Our Royal Family would seem to have a liking for July as a marrying month. The late Princess Alice was married to the late Grand-Duke of Hesse on July 1st. Princess Christian's wedding day was July 5th, and Princess Henry of Battenberg's was on the 23rd of the same month. The Prince and Princess of Wales were married on July 6th, and Princess Maud on the 22nd. Now it seems that Princess Margaret of Connaught's wedding is to take place in the same favorite hymeneal month.

Interesting comparisons of the share of the world's trade done by various nations are afforded by the returns issued at the 1st of May by the British Board of Trade. These returns show that the trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1904 reached the great total of £781,858,000, as against £573,174,000 for Germany and £512,845,000 for the United States, her nearest competitors. United Kingdom im-

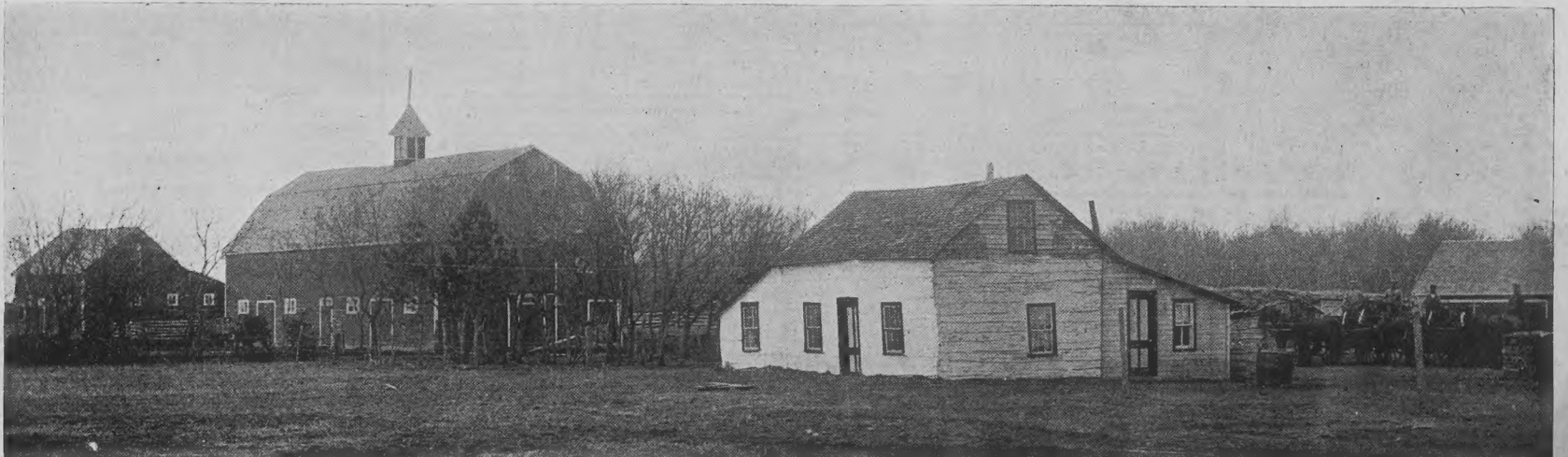
ports show an increase in 1904 of £8,013,000 over 1903, while in exports the improvement is only £1,018,000, a total increase of £9,031,000. In Germany, on the other hand, the improvement in imports during the year reached £14,415,000, and in exports £7,893,000, a total increase of £22,308,000. The United States had a bad year in this respect. While her imports increased by £8,419,000, exports declined by £6,646,000, her total increase of trade being only £1,773,000.

One of the strangest farms in the world is situated in Southern California, 265 feet below the level of the sea. The place is known as Salton. It is a salt farm of about 1,000 acres. Here the salt lies, as deposited by nature, from six inches to sixteen inches in depth. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says that the salt farmers are busy harvesting this crop the year round, and though the harvest has continued for twenty years, during which time more than 40,000 tons of salt have been harvested, only ten of the 1,000 acres of the farm have been touched. The salt is first plowed up into furrows, it is then thrown into conical piles by men with barrows, after which it is taken to the reduction works near by and put into marketable condition. The work is done by Mexicans and Chinamen, the intense heat being more than the white man can endure.—Exchange.

The Rhodesian Herald states that the first blast-furnace in South Africa has recently been erected near Pretoria, on the line of railway; it is situated in the centre of iron deposits and in close proximity to coal supplies. The furnace, which will have a weekly capacity of 500 tons of pig-iron, is to be followed by rolling mills and a steel converting plant. The natural advantages attending this enterprise seem very great, remarks the Herald, as, in addition to iron ore and coal, there is plenty of limestone, which is required in the process of smelting, in the neighborhood. The ore is of the hematite and magnetite variety, and runs 58 to 62 per cent. of metallic iron. A survey above ground and cross-cutting indicate that there are some 62,000,000 tons of iron in sight. There is also manganese ore in Africa, and if the working of the various mines is successful there should be important economic and commercial changes.

The Valley of Death is on the island of Java. It is the most remarkable natural example of an atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid gas in existence. It has never been fully explored, because of the danger of remaining more than a few moments in its poisonous atmosphere. Approached through an opening between the hills, it is seen to be an oval-shaped valley, about half a mile across. It is about thirty-five feet deep; the surface is covered with the bones of animals, birds and human beings. Explorers seldom venture beyond the borders, though the deadly air does not immediately affect human beings. This is because the carbonic acid gas, being heavier than the atmosphere, settles to the bottom of the valley. Dogs and fowls thrown into it fall senseless instantly and die in a few minutes. No craters or fissures are visible on the floor of this valley, and it is thought that the openings are near the base of the rock hills surrounding.

Santos Dumont, speaking of a contemplated trip in his new air ship—now in process of completion—says: "For us there will be no darting up into the frigid solitudes above the clouds, no falling into dark mists—after the fashion of spherical balloonists. Nor will there be the strain of speed, or the pressure of preoccupation incident to ordinary airship flights. A proper handling of the faucets will secure us the level altitude we desire; and we shall float on, watching the great map of Europe unroll beneath us! We shall dine. We shall watch the stars rise. We shall hang between the constellations and the earth. We shall awake to the glory of the morning. So day shall succeed day. We shall pass frontiers. Now we are over Russia—it would be a pity to stop—let us make a loop and return by way of Hungary and Austria. Here is Vienna! Let us set the propeller working full speed to change our course. Perhaps we shall fall in with a current that will take us to Belgrade? And now that it is morning again let us ride on this breeze as far as Constantinople! We shall have time, and shall find means to return to Paris!" If this trip turns out well, Santos, call around at The Farmer office some sunny afternoon and we shall be glad to take a flit across Manitoba and the Territories with you, just to see how the crops are looking.



FARM BUILDINGS OF ADAMSON BROS., GLADSTONE, MAN.



Sheep as Weed Destroyers.

Prof. Kennedy of the Iowa experiment station says that there are 600 kinds of weeds and grasses growing in the agricultural states and of these sheep eat 550, horses eat 82, and cattle eat 56. He says sheep relish most weeds and do well on them and therefore every farm of a quarter section should have at least a flock of twenty-five sheep to help keep down the weeds, and that small flocks pay their way on most farms in this way. He says: "Less labor is required in handling sheep than almost any other kind of stock. During a large portion of the year they will take care of themselves, and at the same time utilize the weeds and other wastes found on so many farms. True it is that at certain seasons of the year they must be given food, care and attention. This is especially so at lambing time. The successful flockmaster is the one who watches the old and young very closely at this season of the year."

About Blinders and Bridles.

Since man began to take an interest in the trappings of the horse—to add ornaments to harness—the blinder has been in use more or less, according to the custom of the time, for there is custom and fashion in the harness of horses as in the dress of man. The blinder may be traced back to an early and primitive age; indeed, there is little doubt that it is almost as old as the bridle and bit. At first the blinder was used on saddle horses exclusively; the object was to shade the eyes to protect them from the sun. There was first the hood, the skin of some animal, projecting from the forehead over the eyes. As wealth increased, as the horse was not only the chief means of locomotion, but also the most admired of all animals, every owner, according to his means, lavished gold and silver, even precious stones, upon the horses—upon the saddle, stirrups and the bridle. The blinder grew out of, or was rather a correction of, the hood. It may still have been regarded as an eyeshade, but more likely was retained because it was established as a part of the bridle, and because it gave place for ornament. It is not strange that the bridle received so much attention.

When the rider was in the saddle, little of the harness was in sight except the bridle. It was the most prominent part of the trappings, and hence was loaded with ornament until little of the horse's head was visible. Some of the blinders were square, some had round corners, some nearly filled the space between bit and throat latch, some were fixed and immovable to stand out at an angle, and some were hung like blinds to spring back and forth; the latter arrangement, ostensibly being to "heighten the glory," for these bejeweled blinders, swinging and flashing in the sun, gave a troop of horses a brilliant appearance. As a precautionary device, the blinder serves no purpose. It has caused more accidents than it has prevented. Many a horse will run from a noisy tumult behind him if he cannot see the cause, but if he faces it and sees only things he is accustomed to see, he loses fear. Men would say, "I could not drive my horse without blinders." That may be true, but proves nothing in favor of the blinder. The horse has been brought up wrong.—Rider and Driver.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfs.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Introducer and grower of Western Ryegrass. The Scotch bred bulls, Crimson Lad = 48310 = and Prince Doro = 48628 = at head of herd. Pairs of pigs not akin for sale now, also a supply of grass seed till further notice. Farm one mile from station.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. 3-year-old stock bull, Kitchener 3rd, = 47386 =, grandson of Nobleman (Imp.), for sale. Sure stock-getter.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Bracelet's Hero = 33591 =, winner of sweepstakes at Southern Manitoba's Big Fair, 1903, at head of herd. Cows and heifers for sale.

W. CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of the imported Angus Cattle. Herd headed by the imported bull, Volodyoski, 57139, winner of sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Farm adjoins town.

S. BENSON, Woodmere Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshire Swine and B.P. Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Prices right. Write for wants.

ELTON & WATT, Cloverdale Farm, Bird's Hill P.O., Man., breeders of pure blooded Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Write for wants.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man.—Hello! why not buy a son of Gold Chief, the best Poland China boar in Manitoba. Young stock for sale.

H. BEAMAN, Hillview, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires, B.P. Rocks and Bronze turkeys. Two yearling bulls for sale.

FINLEY McRAE, Brandon, Man., Shorthorns: lot of young bulls coming two years, also cows and heifers for sale. Large Yorkshire swine, bred from imported stock.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

WM. PERRY, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. *Topsman's Duke 2nd* = 34456 = a son of the great show and breeding bull, *Topsman's Duke*, at head of herd.

GEO. LITTLE, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Scottish Canadian, 36100, at head of herd. Young bulls for sale. Write for wants.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Berkshires and improved Yorkshires. Write for quotations on what you want.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported *Baron's Pride* = 28855 =.

THOS. SANDERSON, Kinistino, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester sheep. Bulls and rams for sale.

ROBERT SCOTT, Souris, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Choice young sows bred to farrow in September.

MRS. BROWN, Claremont Stock Farm, Manitou, Man., Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Young stock for sale. F. A. Brown, Manager.

WM. PATTERSON, Idyle Wild Stock Farm, Birtle, Man., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and B.P.R. fowls. Young bulls and fowls for sale.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man., breeder and importer of large, improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man., breeder of prize Tamworths. Fine young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock always for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., (formerly Bradwardine) breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

J. G. DONALDSON, Hazelhurst Stock Farm, Broadview, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. One 5 year-old and two yearling bulls for sale.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

A. E. HOLE, The Halse, Minnedosa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Two superior yearling bulls for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

ALEX. M. GLASSFORD, Tabley Hill, Knutsford, England. Large Yorkshires. Best blood obtainable. Correspondence solicited.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa Stock Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworth Swine.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Assa., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth swine. Stock always for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock bull, 4 years old, and young stock for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns Deerhounds, B. B. R. Games and B. P. Rock fowl.

S. J. THOMPSON, St. James, Man., Ayrshires, Yorkshires and S.L. Wyandottes. Yearling boar for sale, 1st Wpg. & Brandon.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station, C.N.R. Young bulls for sale, 8 to 17 months.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa., breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Hereford Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

WM. CHAPMAN, Viewfield Stock Farm, Lyonsdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

KING BROS., Bellevue Farm, Wawanesa, Man., breeders of Yorkshire Swine and Toulouse Geese.

W. H. MORTSON & SONS, Brandon, Man., breeders of improved Yorkshires. Young stock now for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. BLACK, Eventide Farm, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Yorkshires and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high-class Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca poultry.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

W. J. BOUGHEN, Valley River, Man., breeder of Poland China prize-winners.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, Yorkton, Assa., Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

GEO. CLARK, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

A. G. McDONALD, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns. Two bulls for sale, 10 and 12 mo.

WM. J. MEREDITH, Glenboro, Man., Shorthorns for sale, 1½ mile from station.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires, Berkshires. White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock for sale.

GEO. ORSER, Lander, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

C. I. POTTER, Plainview Farm, Duagh, Alta., breeder of Galloways.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

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ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

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E. W. EMERY, Lakeview Farm, Oxbow, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus. Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of English Berkshires. Young of both sexes.

J. FEATHERSTONE, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Barred Rocks.

ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

W. J. McFADDEN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

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Breeding as a Business.

By Hon. John Dryden.

To be able to plan and carry to completion a modern city building, without a mistake or misfit, or to build one of the great floating palaces now used for commerce on the ocean, are feats worthy of the twentieth century. Scientific knowledge is essential to those who undertake such tasks; and accuracy in every detail of workmanship alone can lead to success. The whole world gives its meed of praise to those who undertake and carry forward such enterprises to completion.

But these men are dealing with dead matter, which can be seen, which can be measured to the closest fraction, and shaped according to the will of the builder. How much more credit, therefore, is due the man who, dealing with live matter, shaped under influences which he can only indirectly control, trying to build what his eyes cannot see, and yet with an ideal in his mind and working year by year nearer its approach—eventually succeeds in presenting for your inspection a living animal, healthy and vigorous, developing for you thick flesh in the most desirable parts, and, withal, keeping an eye to beauty and symmetry, so that the animal delights you as you gaze upon it. I assert that such a man deserves far more credit, and is in the highest sense a more worthy builder than he who deals only with stone and wood and iron.

We are especially impressed with the truth of this when it is remembered that the ideal cannot be reached in one generation. A single individual may be produced, but that is but a beginning. What the breeder aims at is uniformity in his whole herd or flock, all being of one type, and that type of the greatest excellence possible. Let it be conceded at the outset that this will never be reached by accident or in any haphazard way. It must be by carrying out a well considered course, intelligently planned by one conversant with all conditions with which he has to deal. The man who builds a herd or flock or stud is in precisely the same position as he who erects a building or a ship. The result or outcome of his work must first exist in his own mind. The chief difference in the two lies in the fact that in the first case the builder will be able, before he commences his building, to place his model on paper, while the latter cannot do so, nor can he perfectly show it to another. But, I repeat, the ideal towards which all his work continually points, must be ever present in his own mind.

I am not setting forth the course of the ordinary breeder, but rather of the man who has by diligent application of correct principles, reached such results as prove to the onlooker his sound judgment in the selection and mating of his animals. Such men, I admit, are not numerous, but they have lived in the past, and have shown to the world marvelous results. I have had the very great pleasure of coming in contact with a few such men who have been prominent in successful work of this character in recent years. The late Mr. Cruickshank, of Sittytton fame, was admittedly one such man working with a definite plan for the perfection of his Shorthorns. Andrew F. Mansell, had he continued in England, would have undoubtedly have proved his right to be classed in the same list as he perfected his flock of sheep. Others are working along the same lines at the present day, but they have not yet reached their conclusions. The vast majority, however, are working entirely at random. How many men could give you an intelligent reason why they are using a certain horse, or what they expect to produce by the mating proposed? They hope to produce a living colt, but the precise type is a mere guess. I am not going too far when I say that the vast majority of the breeders of live stock on this continent are following, in part at least, the same haphazard methods. To some extent good results are seen, but my point is that it is not generally the result of any definite plan. A male animal is selected that happens to be a wonderfully pre-

potent animal, and the result is satisfactory; but he is probably followed by one that tends to spoil the former success, and it may be years before the owner can happen on another good one.

I am ready to assert that the results of mating animals together are controlled by certain definite principles, and it should be our constant study to discover what they are. The subject ought to be more frequently discussed so that by a comparison of ideas from different individuals wise conclusion may be more rapidly reached. After all you can do, the fact will remain that the most successful breeder must depend on his own judgment and intuition for success. So much must be taken into consideration; such nice

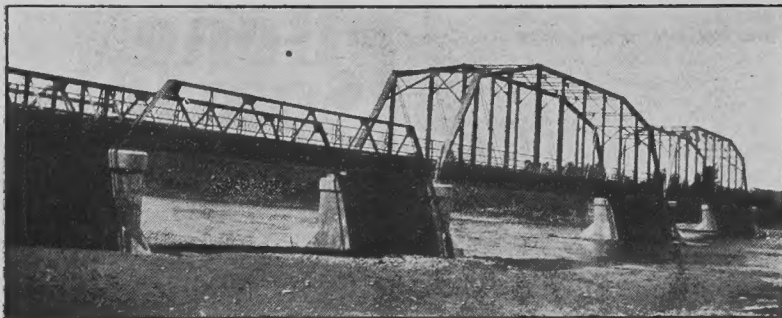
ways in view while others are unnoticed. Such persons can never reach anything like perfection. The whole animal must be considered, and as none are absolutely perfect the greatest ability to balance the various points always wins in the result.

There are some things that, in my opinion, ought to be considered as essential. A horse that is used to draw a load or travel long distances, no matter how handsome, is useless without sound limbs and good feet. A cow kept for dairy purposes, with beautiful conformation but no milking propensity, is utterly useless. A beef animal that cannot be brought to selling time under four or five years, is but a cumberer of the ground, and gives no profit. The

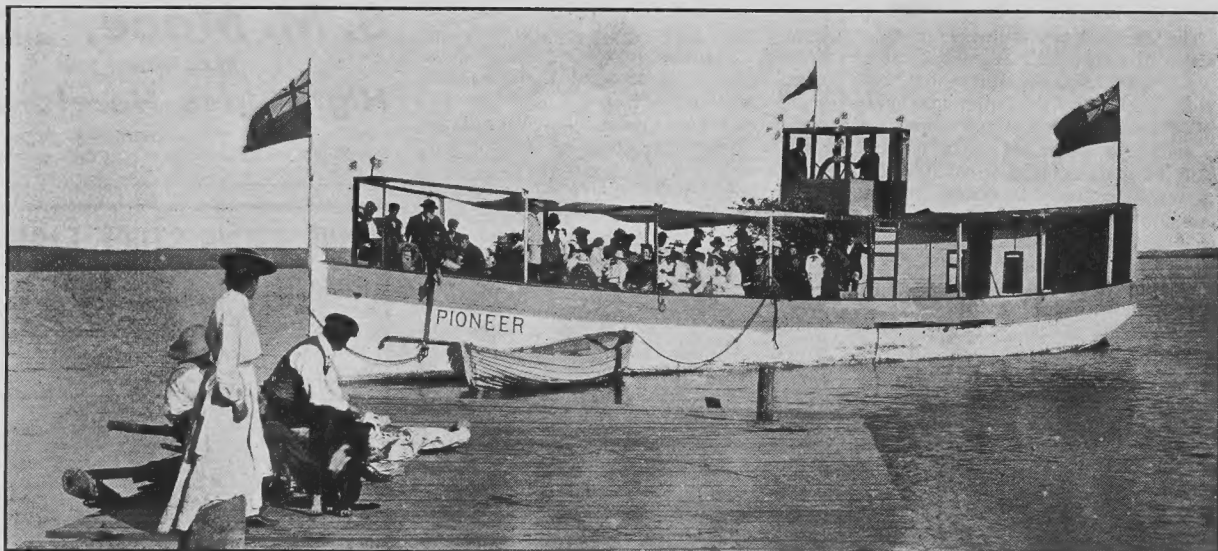
well as strength of muscle and bone; and so on in the case of other animals.

Suppose, then, it is desired that we should embark in the business of breeding, how are we to proceed and what are the principles that govern? (In discussing this matter further I shall use the term herd alone as covering also flock and stud.) The herd consists of two parts, the females, and the male with which they are to be mated. In its commencement, it is well that the proprietor should have a definite idea of what he wants and make his selection of the females first, so that in the beginning the herd may show some degree of uniformity. This is specially important where only one male is needed. Then the male may be selected with a view to improvement and considering the needs or weaknesses of the females. When the herd is so large that several males are required, a greater opportunity is afforded for complete success. It is said that the male is half the herd. I would go further and say that, if he is of the right sort, he is frequently far more than half the herd, and his selection becomes of the greatest importance; because in this there will frequently lie success or failure.

Suppose you have decided what is needed in conformation in your sire, and you are fortunate enough to find him, will he certainly fulfill your expectations? He may prove a complete



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balancing of points. For instance, a grand and masculine head against a weakness of the loin, where the choicest of cuts are obtained; a noble carriage, but a lacking in width of chest. Which ought to be taken? An unlimited number of problems are always facing you, and that close, keen judgment which always chooses the best under the circumstances is seldom found in one man. It is so natural for most men to see always one or two points and miss altogether others that may be of greater value. The color of the horn, or its particular shape, seems to some more important than the covering of flesh, the quality of which they may not feel competent to judge. Others may be enamored of a level rump, while they do not see a narrow chest; and still others with entirely different points, which are al-

essential points ought always to exist, but if not, then the skill of the breeder must supply them by proper selection and mating, or his breeding operations will prove a failure.

The essential points cannot well be named in this address, for the reason that they differ in different species. For instance, an essential point in a dairy cow is ability to give milk in sufficient quantity and of the proper quality; no matter what else exists, this must always be essential. A beef animal must be of the early maturing kind, in order, in these days, to give profit. This is not the essential in the dairy cow, but certainly it is for beef production. It is essential that the horse that is to show great speed must possess entirely different characteristics from those just mentioned, great breathing power as

failure, because he does not, when mated with your females, either improve them or reproduce himself. What is the matter? I cannot certainly answer, but I venture to assert it will most frequently be found in the lack of one or both of two characteristics: a lack of strength in blood lineage or a weakness in impressive character; either of which precludes the possibility of accurate reproduction. In order to discover the character of the blood lineage it becomes necessary to examine the breeding. This can be ascertained only by a study of the pedigree. Here the young beginner meets another difficulty. The pedigree conveys to him no information. There are some who would improve it by extending it so as to show a more complete lineage. Still it expresses nothing that gives complete information as to the power of the animal to transmit his own excellence. If it is to be of any value there must accompany the pedigree a statement of the history of the individual animals mentioned in it. An extended pedigree will not furnish this, and to him who is well informed it is not needed. To a man well versed in modern Shorthorns, the name of "Heir of Englishmen" or "Champion of England," or his son, "Lord Lancaster," or "Perfection," "Scottish Archer," and others is sufficient. The line of breeding as well as the individual characteristics are at once before the mind, assisting in forming a correct judgment. If these ancestors are known to carry the same useful qualities, then it may be taken for granted that the animal being considered will have a much better chance of prepotency than if a



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diversity of qualities is seen to exist in the ancestry.

But the pedigree is not alone sufficient; the individual character of the animal must be under inspection also. All of us have seen animals carrying a pedigree that could not be questioned, and yet the results from their use were entirely disappointing. It is evident that the individual qualities must first be considered, and if these are satisfactory then the pedigree may be studied with a view to ascertaining the probable prepotency of the animal as a sire. What I am now seeking to impress is, that both in individual character and in pedigree, the animal should please you. You will then have a double reason for his use. Yet, it is true that occasionally an animal inferior in quality but tracing to a splendid ancestry, will give better results than another with less intensity of blood but much superior in appearance.

I presume that "Champion of England" was the most prepotent bull among Scotch Shorthorns in recent years. He was well bred, but he was not intensely bred. His appearance to the practised eye of his owner indicated from the beginning his value in this respect. His sons for many years were selected in the same way; then his grandsons; until the blood of every animal in the herd possessed great power to reproduce a similar type.

Some one will want to know what are the marks of such an animal? Can he be always distinguished from his inferior mate? I believe it is impossible fully and completely to describe him. He should be looked at all at once, and not merely point by point, so as to balance the whole animal; defect against strength, and strength against weakness in the different parts. There is a kind of intuition developed by experience and observation, which aids in the right conclusions, but which cannot be well described. It is no doubt true that a sire cannot be properly selected unless a knowledge already exists of the females with which he will be mated; and it is quite possible that two men standing at the ring side may purchase two animals quite different in special characteristics, and yet both be abundantly satisfied.

In a general way a female should be feminine in character, while the male should be entirely the opposite. He should not be coarse, although he may be large. Experience proves that the very worst results are seen from the service of a large, coarse animal. He should be straight in his lines, with compactness of body; fairly strong in his limbs, but of good quality. He should have a brave, gentlemanly bearing, with clear evidence of intelligence and docility as indicated by breadth of forehead, and a short, rather than a long face; a bright, keen eye; a neck not too long and well joined to the body, and a good width of chest. It is impossible fully to describe a strongly prepotent animal; he needs to be seen, when the expert is attracted at once; and the learner can only in that way really begin to be seized with a knowledge of the essential points of a prepotent sire. If we are to perfect these living animals, it can be done only by intelligent action, and not by a chance conclusion. Our best men and our college professors should study and discuss the breeders' problems, so that here and there shall be found young men, who, receiving a right start in this great field, shall develop that innate intuition which is so hard to describe but which seems so essential to success.

A great many problems not mentioned here will inevitably face the breeder. A red sire and a rich roan female produce when mated, a white calf, or a well-bred pair with beautiful muzzles present you with a black-nosed calf. How does it come? Who can answer? Yet I have a firm conviction that both are controlled by some (to us) unknown law. I feel sure that with continuous observation and experience under different conditions and different men, and with frequent discussions of such questions, the truth will some day be found.

Again, there is the difficulty in determining what really exists under the skin. Is it mere tallow, or rich, juicy flesh?

A practised hand may discover it for you, but the young beginner is lost, and too frequently those who are older are in the same predicament. I remember asking the late Mr. Cruickshank on one occasion whether he could distinguish flesh from fat. His answer was characteristic. "I can aye tell in my ain beasts, but I dinna ken whether I could or no in others." Many cattle look plump when fully grown, but it is a filling up of fatty tissue, and not flesh, and the killing is in such a case very disappointing.

There is in this business of breeding an open field and an abundant scope for our wisest and best men. The way in many places has never yet been trodden. In following it let us always remember that we seek to produce an animal of commercial value; an animal that the world needs and will appreciate, animals that will greatly add to the comfort, happiness and success of our people. It is not, therefore, what you or I may like, or for which another may have a fancy, but rather what the world needs and demands at our hands. Our minds must not be filled with fads or mere notions without reason. We ought to throw aside all prejudice, brought about either by education or historical reminiscences, and seize at once the real object aimed at. If you are breeding for milk, then let milk always be present, or discard your animal at once. Don't, I beg of you, listen to the argument so often thrust upon you: "Just look at the pedigree!" Remember you cannot draw milk from a pedigree, no matter how perfect or what its length may be. And if you insert the name of your milkless cow in the continuation of such a pedigree and her history is written with it, as it should be, you are surely fastening on it that which destroys its value, for opposite this milkless cow there can be placed as fully descriptive only two letters, "N.G."—(No Good).

If you are seeking to produce a road horse, then you will keep in mind that which is under the horse—his feet and limbs. But that is not enough; you will want to know whether he can properly use them. They are not intended merely to be looked at, but to take you from place to place without too much wear and tear, and in a reasonable time. If the road horse cannot do this, then, I fear, however handsome he may be, I shall be obliged to label him also "N.G."

If you are producing beef or bacon, you must secure the quality desired and demanded by the commerce of the world. But that is not all; you will be bound to consider the cost. The value of the animal is commercial; can it be produced at a profit? Does it grow fast enough to give quick returns? If not, you ought to secure another; the great value of the pedigree of such an animal is not warranted by the results reached.

I might multiply instances as illustrating my point, but these are sufficient. This is a practical age, and the successful breeder must be practical also. The main issue must be kept always to the front. In conclusion, let me say that he who succeeds in improving any branch of our live stock industry will not only give pleasure and satisfaction to his fellow men, of whatever calling, but deserves that his name shall be held in esteem as one of the great of the earth.

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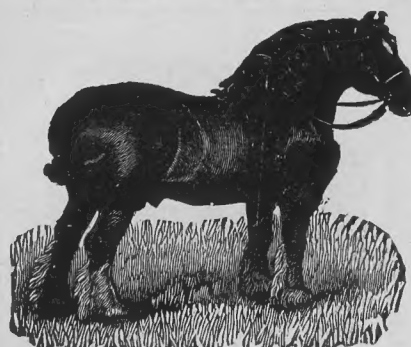
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The Horse's Pulse.

A recent issue of London Farm and Home contains the following valuable article on this subject, which conveys some information that all horse-men should know:

"What is the number of pulsations of the horse?" suggests the holding of the popular notion that acceleration is taken into serious consideration when the indications of the pulse are considered as an aid to diagnosis in disease. The knowledge that in the horse, or, for the matter of that, any other domesticated animal, the pulsations in health average so many per minute is not likely to be very useful to the farmer or horse-owner—indeed it may lead the amateur veterinarian astray, unless at the same time he appreciates the importance of character in the pulse. He may see the doctor lightly grasping the wrist of his patient with the finger of one hand, while holding his watch with the other, in his best bedside manner; or the veterinary surgeon standing on the near side of his patient with his left hand on the horse's nose, and pressing the sub-maxillary artery against the lower jawbone with the fingers of his right—looking very serious and very wise—and assume that they are counting all the time; but they are not. Each takes some note of number, but, at the same time, the manner in which the blood is propelled through the artery is receiving the more serious consideration. There are several things that influence the number of pulsations, even in the healthy animal, including breed, age, pregnancy, warmth, plethora, etc., and thus there is a good deal of room for discrimination, even if there were anything in the popular notion that acceleration in speed is inseparably connected with disease. For example, if we take two horses, say a very common-bred carting animal and a well-bred hunter, it will be found that, so far as the number of pulsations per minute is concerned, there may be a difference of eight or ten beats. At the same time the animal with the faster pulse may be in better health than the other. The same difference is to be observed in bovines as regards age, and between an elderly cow and a yearling heifer there may be a difference of from ten to twenty pulsations—in fact, the pulse, as well as the respiration, is always faster in all young animals, while the internal temperature, as indicated by the clinical thermometer, is always higher. Nervous animals roughly handled show increased frequency, the excitement producing such an impression on the nervous system as to cause the action of the heart to be greatly quickened. The number of pulsations at any point of an artery simply represent the number of contractions of the left ventricle of the heart in a given time, and if mere number is all we want to know, we need not trouble about taking the pulse at an artery at all. If the ear, or even the palm of the hand, is placed against the chest on the near side the number of heart beats can be correctly counted, and it will tell just as much as if pulsations are counted at a distant artery. It is, of course, desirable to know that the pulse of the horse is normally 32 to 36, or 34 to 40 in well bred animals, that in the ox the average is 46, that it is faster during rumination (70 to 80) and faster in the young animal (55 to 65) than in the adult; that in the sheep it is from 60 to 90; in the pig 55 to 75, and in the dog 70 to 90; but when this has been learned we are only on the threshold of the subject, for it is on character that reliance has to be placed for the indications of disease. The different kinds of pulsations, or characters of pulse, have received different names to distinguish them, and in technical pathological descriptions we meet with such terms as full, small, soft, hard, oppressed, unequal, confused, thready, imperceptible, intermittent, diastolic, cordy, wiry, and several others, as applied to the state of the pulse. It is hardly to be expected that the amateur will be able to understand all the finer distinctions, but an appreciation of at least the more im-

portant of the characteristics is not difficult to acquire—indeed, is absolutely necessary to the proper understanding of the value of pulse indications in their relationship to departures from health. A slow pulse is when the number of beats is below the normal per minute, and it indicates defective nervous energy, such as may arise in certain brain troubles. A weak pulse denotes feeble heart action, and is expressive of debility. An irregular or intermittent pulse indicates heart disease, and is due to arrest of the heart's action at either regular or irregular intervals. A hard pulse is indicative of inflammation or fever, the hard, jerky pulse of inflammation of the bowels is an example. It is necessary also to be able to distinguish between frequency and quickness, since they are not by any means the same thing. A pulse may be described, say, as frequent, small, and quick. This means a frequent beat of the heart, a quick contraction and a small quantity of blood sent out at each beat. When blood vessels are much distended we have the oppressed pulse, in which the beat is prolonged and not very marked. This indicates congestion, say, of the lungs, and, owing to obstruction, the blood is with difficulty forced along. Where to take the pulse is another question often asked. From what has already been said, it will be readily understood that for indications other than that of number, which can be obtained by listening to the heart, it is necessary to take the pulse at an artery, the size and degree of contraction of which shows the hardness, softness, fullness, smallness, etc. With every beat of the heart the blood is propelled through the vessels called arteries, which have a degree of elasticity that enables them to adapt themselves to the volume of the stream. The force with which the blood is propelled from the heart diminishes as the distance from the centre of circulation is increased, but is palpable to the remotest extremity. Owing to this diminution of the force it is desirable to select a vessel of considerable size, and as near to the heart as possible. It must be superficial, and so situated that it can be pressed against some hard body, such as a bone. There are several arteries that permit of this being done, and different vessels are utilized for taking the pulse in different animals by different practitioners. In the horse the sub-maxillary artery is invariably employed. The vessel is situated at the lower jaw, and the method usually adopted is to take up a position quietly on the near side of the animal, and to soothe and pat it to allay any fear or excitement. Then place the left hand lightly on the nose, and find the artery with the fingers of the right, pressing the vessel gently against the jaw-bone, so as to ascertain the manner in which the blood is flowing through it. The number of pulsations per minute are counted while their character is noted. There is no point at which the equine pulse can be taken so conveniently as at the jaw, although there are, of course, other vessels which can be employed.



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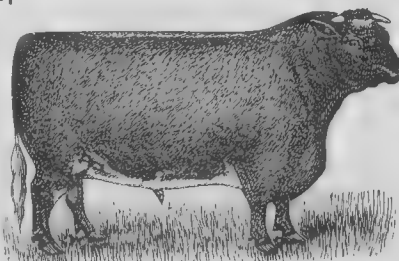
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THOROUGHBREDS—Stallion "Experience"; brood mare "Nora Howard"; and 2 fillies, her progeny; a 4-year-old in training and a 2-year-old.

HACKNEYS—4 choice mares with foals at side; matched pairs and single drivers.

SHORTHORNS—Choice herd of 16, headed by "August Archer," brother to "Ceremonious Archer," champion of America last year; 6 yearling heifers and 2 young bulls.

J. A. MITCHELL, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Cattle Embargo.

The embargo on Canadian cattle has been the subject of some very lively discussions at meetings of farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, and other similar organizations in England and Scotland during the past few months. The butchers and the cattle feeders are anxious for its removal, while the cattle raisers are equally anxious for its continuance. At a recent meeting of the York Butchers' Association, the president advanced the following very sensible arguments for its removal:

England, he said, raised food sufficient to support her population only 5½ months in the year. Scotland could provide for ten months, while Ireland, the population of which was low, could feed 50 per cent. over and above her own people. This was an important fact to be borne in mind by the taxpayers when they came to consider the fiscal policy of the nation. It would be a question he should seriously consider before he taxed the food of the people, what were the resources of the Empire.

In 1870 the population was 30½ millions, and they imported at that time 2 pounds per head of fresh meat. In 1882 they imported 2.2 pounds per head; and in 1892 rather more than 11 pounds. In 1902, with a population of 41½ millions, the quantity was 21 pounds per head. During the past thirty years the numbers of home-bred cattle had increased very slightly indeed, but during the same period the sheep stock of the country had decreased by no less than three millions. Last year's returns showed a decrease of between 400,000 and 500,000. If this decrease continued it would soon become a luxury to deal in English mutton. The principal difficulty of the English farmer at the present time was the high price of store stock, and there were only two ways to meet it. The British breeders must either breed more than they are doing now, or they must bring in store cattle from some other country. The permanent grass had increased between 1893 to 1904 by 611,234 acres, and in the same period 494,990 more acres had been used for the production of hay. "We are largely dependent," he continued, "upon Ireland for our store cattle, and it does seem reasonable to me that Canada, which is part of the British Empire, should ask to be treated on the same terms as Ireland is treated to-day."

This was a consumer's question. The more stock raised and fed in the country, the larger the supply of home-fed prime meat available. Now that the taxpayer was called upon to pay a proportion of the agricultural rates, he had some claim to be considered in such matters as affected the production of a good supply of wholesome food; and this was, besides, a vital question for the industrial classes of a great commercial nation. The existing cattle importation laws prevented farmers introducing any fresh blood into their herds, but owners of breeding stock had long exported to wealthy buyers a large proportion of the best animals under a guarantee to stand the tuberculin test, thereafter disposing of the unsound casts to propagate their species and diseases at home, where no test was required. Such conditions must produce, and certainly not prevent, disease in our herds. The Board of Agriculture had admitted—in fact, it had been clearly proved and admitted by the highest authorities—that the argument for the maintenance of the embargo of 1896 on the ground of the existence of disease among Canadian cattle was no longer tenable. In fact, they were as healthy cattle as one would find in the wide world.

He went on to quote figures to show that since the year mentioned (1896) about two million Canadian beasts had been exported to England and America, and not one diseased animal had been found. It had been estimated by men of sound judgment—principally Scotchmen—that Great Britain had lost five millions of money in six or seven years by the exclusion of Canadian live cattle. Canadian cattle were exported to the United States during the four and a half years before the passing of the Act of 1896, and the number was 3,762

During the five years after the passing of the Restriction Act no fewer than 345,715 cattle were exported from Canada to the United States. There was now a duty of 27½ per cent. on fat cattle imported into the States, and only 15s. per head on good stores, and 8s. per head on stirks. So that Brother Jonathan knew what he was doing in getting raw material from Canada and planting it on the British markets in a finished condition. "I do plead," he said in conclusion, "that, unless some reasonable cause can be shown why these store cattle should be excluded from our land, Canada has a right to claim to send her stock to the Mother Country."

Castration of Ruptured Pigs.

One of our Alberta subscribers writes: "In your issue of the 20th of May I noticed an article, written by Dr. A. S. Alexander, on altering pigs. Permit me to give my experience in operating where rupture is found. Starve the pigs for from 24 to 36 hours, when the operation can be performed without the least trouble, with a little careful handling. Sew up the cut with a good clean needle and white thread. I have tried this way several times and have never experienced any trouble."

The Clydesdale Stud Book.

By the courtesy of the secretary, A. McNeillage, Glasgow, we are in receipt of the 27th volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain. The book includes 1780 entries. The editor notes with satisfaction an improved demand for Clydesdales: the number of pure bred Clydesdales exported from Scotland during 1904 was 536, as compared with 411 in 1903. Of this number, 397 came to Canada. The United States is the next largest importing country, being credited with 35.

This volume contains an excellent half tone engraving of Revelanta (11876), the winner of the Cawdor Cup in 1904. It also contains a list of the members of the society, totalling nearly 2,000. A long list of shows and agricultural societies to which the Clydesdale Society has contributed prizes is also included. This society is active and aggressive in the interests of the breed and has done a great work for the improvement and advancement of the Clydesdale horse.

They are all Gone.

The demand for "Stock Pointers" has been great. So much greater than we expected that our stock is gone and the orders are still coming in from all parts of America and a few from England. The printers are working at another edition and we will soon be able to fill all orders. In the meantime we would ask all subscribers to this paper who have sent in their names for "Stock Pointers" to have patience until the new edition is printed. We will send the book just as soon as possible, and those subscribers who have not ordered a book can do so now and we will fill their order just as soon as we can. The book is free, and every farmer should have it. It contains a number of good illustrations made from photographs of the greatest of Canadian prize-winning stock. There are no exaggerations and there is nothing flashy about it. It is all plain, good common sense, easily read and easily understood. Send in your name and address now and we will forward you a book just as soon as they come from the printers. Address The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., Canada. (advertisement)

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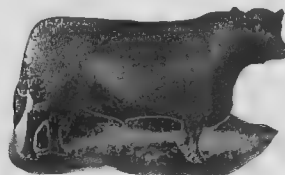
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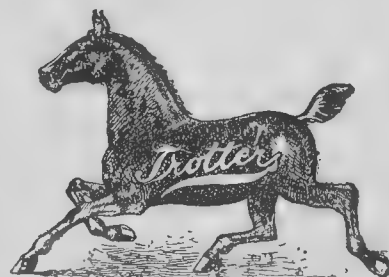
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The Cattle Situation.

The editor of the Plaindealer, published at Whitewood, South Dakota, sums up the condition of the cattle raising industry in a recent issue of his paper. With regard to the range cattle industry, almost exactly similar conditions prevail in our own range country to those complained of in South Dakota. The intrusion of the settler and the gradual breaking up of the range is being viewed with alarm by the ranchers in Western Canada. Certain it is, that we are at present passing through a transition period in the cattle industry. Within a very few years we shall see the passing of the old time methods of running cattle on the open range. With the passing of the old time methods must pass the old time cattle. The semi-wild steer must soon give place to the more domesticated hand raised animal; for with more intensive systems of agriculture, only the best cattle can be kept at a profit. The more "dogies" and "Mexicans" a man owns, the poorer he is. The situation is so well summed up in the following paragraphs and the obvious deductions so aptly drawn that we reproduce them here in full:—

"The meeting of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association at Rapid City was fairly well attended, but there was an artificial brand of enthusiasm that, when compared to the old-time spirit, seemed tame and uninteresting to me as well as to all who are familiar with the golden age of the western range. The end of the trail is in sight. The cattlemen of this section, more especially those who have experienced the happy days of fortunes made on the range, must get down to business methods. The old, careless way will not win out now. You have to take care of your cattle and you have got to raise good cattle. Just so long as the cattlemen of the Northwest refuse to adopt the business methods used by the packers, just so long will they have to suffer. The packers waste nothing and they pay cash. The cattlemen of today must use the same careful methods as are used by the packers or else take the consequences.

"The breeding and raising of live stock should be studied with the same application and close attention to detail as the packers give their business. There can be no more of this buying of a bunch of Texas 'dogies,' turning them loose, and coming around after them in two or three years. Cattlemen must now raise cattle by hand, so to speak. The business has lost its fascinating point, namely, the gambler's chance. Careful business methods must be used to insure success. These observations are made after long interviews with stock growers, commission men and representatives of the stock yards. No other conclusion can be reached. The cattlemen of today must get down to careful, concise business methods. You hear a great deal of talk about the 'beef trust.' Such talk is, to use a street expression, 'political hot air.' The packers make the money because they use careful business methods. When the cattleman arrives at that point when he sees fit to use the same methods employed by the packers, he will meet with the same success as have the packers. Surely, the packers are dependent on the cattlemen for their supplies. Every season a flood of stuff comes onto the market at one time. The market is glutted, the supply is heavier than the demand, and then someone raises his voice and cries that the packers and commission men are to blame.

"The thing to do is to shake off the old-time customs, use strict business methods and raise a better class of cattle. The day of sudden riches in the cattle business is past, it has departed along with the buffalo and the Indian. A realization of this fact and an earnest endeavor to adjust himself to the new conditions is the only salvation for the cattlemen of to-day. The raising of cattle is no longer in the class of the faro game. It is a hard, cold business proposition."

The General Purpose Horse.

A great many conflicting opinions exist as to what constitutes a general purpose horse. Men vary in their notion of the general purpose horse according to their own peculiar circumstances—the texture of their land, the style of farming they are carrying on, the distance from markets, and so on. Few subjects have been the cause of more disputes at agricultural fairs than the type of horse that ought to win in a general purpose class.

In the classification of horses on any of our large markets, the general purpose has no place. As a matter of fact, it is a class that does not exist outside the prize lists of our agricultural societies; and, in many cases it has been made a sort of consolation class for the pacification of exhibitors whose stuff could not qualify to show in any other class. We have seen the general purpose class include horses of almost every conceivable type: light-bodied, hairy-legged, weedy drafters; chunky expressers; and roadsters and carriage horses of various grades of excellence.

We do not wish to imply that the general purpose class should be struck off our prize lists. On the contrary, we believe that the general purpose horse serves a useful purpose on many farms; and we know of no good reason why prizes should not be given for general purpose mares, geldings, and teams. We should, however, strongly object to the offering of prizes for general purpose stallions; for the reason that the deliberate attempt to breed the general purpose horse should not be encouraged. In our efforts to breed those classes of horses that have a greater market value, we shall always have enough misfits to supply our requirements for general purposes.

If, however, prizes are to be given at our shows for general purpose horses, it is very much to be desired that we have some uniformity of opinion among ourselves as to what constitutes a general purpose horse. We should have as nearly as possible the same type of horse winning in each of the various classes in all our shows. To this end, it is desirable that our prize lists should stipulate the type of horse that is eligible to win in each of the classes.

We have been asked by some of the agricultural societies to define the general purpose horse in such a way that they might use our definition in their prize list. In our judgment, the ideal general purpose horse is a clean limbed, heavy boned, stout bodied horse of the carriage or coach type, standing not less than 15½ hands high, and weighing from 1150 to about 1400 lbs. Such a horse would be suitable for a farmer's ordinary driving and would at the same time be stout enough to take a fair share of the farm work. A coarse, hairy legged, undersized, draft horse, that would come within the weight limits mentioned above, should not, we think, be shown in the general purpose class.

The Canadian cattle question appears to be passing out of the hands of farmers' associations and harbor boards. The general public have taken it up. The Convention of Royal Burghs passed a resolution in favor of removal of restrictions, and now the Co-operative Congress at Galashiels is unanimous about it. Of late I have often heard the question put—"When are we to get the Canadians?"—Scotish Farmer.

P. B. MacNamara, the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, England, says:—"The importation of live cattle from Argentina for slaughter at British ports is prohibited, and because of it, the South Americans have adopted an ingenious device. They now send 1,500 live sheep to Antwerp per week, where they are slaughtered and forwarded to England in the form of fresh mutton. The enhanced price obtained for this Argentine-Antwerp mutton has encouraged the Argentine exporters in this circuitous method of trading, and large developments are expected."

On May 7th, there passed away at the ripe age of 94 years a unique figure in stock raising circles in the person of Benjamin F. Harris, of Champaign County, Ill. The Harris family have been for years among the most prominent cattle feeders and dealers on the continent. The subject of our sketch has bought, fed and sold from 500 to 1,500 head of cattle annually for nearly three-quarters of a century. At one time his real estate in Central Illinois embraced about 10,000 acres. He saw Chicago when its population was less than 3,000, and at one time was offered 80 acres in what is now the heart of the city in exchange for four yoke of cattle. Mr. Harris has voted for 19 presidents of the United States, and numbered Abraham Lincoln among his intimate personal friends. The martyred president was at one time his attorney. Mr. Harris has at all times been a lover of good cattle; the best were none too good for his meadows or his stalls. In 1856, Mr. Harris created somewhat of a sensation by marketing in Chicago one hundred 4 year old steers averaging

in weight 2,377 lbs. Out of this lot of 100 cattle Mr. Harris selected 12 of the largest framed steers, which he fed for another year. These cattle were marketed the year following at an average weight of 2786½ lbs., and were sold on the Chicago market at 8 cents per lb. The heaviest steer in this bunch weighed 2,990 lbs. On the day on which they were marketed the cattle were decorated with tri-colored ribbons; and, preceded by a brass band, the steers were led through the principal streets of Chicago, followed by a hundred mounted butchers in uniform. Some of the beef was sold at from 50 cents to \$1.00 a pound. Many of the choice cuts were sent by the firm by whom the cattle were slaughtered to their friends in Europe.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Calgary Clydesdales.

While attending the Calgary sale The Nor'-West Farmer took advantage of an excellent opportunity to drive out in company with a number of others to J. A. Turner's farm to look over the stock. Owing to the fact that our time was very limited, we were able to see only the Clydesdales, and were obliged to leave the Shorthorns and Shropshires as an excuse for availing ourselves of Mr. Turner's good old fashioned Scottish hospitality, of which he has an excellent brand, on some future occasions.

The first horse shown us was Prince Everard, the winner of the grand championship for the best heavy draft stallion on the grounds at the Calgary spring stallion show this year. Prince Everard was sired by Gay Everard, a half brother to Baron's Pride by the same sire. His dam, Princess of Admestone, was also the dam of Alexander Everard, who was second at the Highland and winner of the Wigton premium in 1903 and the Midcalder premium in 1904. Prince Everard is also a half brother to Baron Hedric, the Lanark premium horse last year. It will thus be seen that he comes of a royal lineage; and it is only fair to say that he is a worthy son of worthy sires. He was a first prize winner at Edinburgh before being imported. He is a dark brown, close coupled, stout bodied horse, standing on excellent legs and feet and he is a capital mover.

A still better horse is Consul, a 3 year old son of Baron's Pride, out of a Royal Gartley mare. Mr. Turner regards Consul as the best horse he has ever imported, a judgment with which we feel inclined to concur. He is a bright bay in color and is of the thick, close coupled, low set sort. He has about as good a set of legs and feet under him as we have seen for some time. Although he is a strong boned colt, his cannons are of the razor sort and as clean and hard as could be desired by the most fastidious. He has the modern Clydesdale ankles swelling out into large, open coronets on the

very best of feet. In action, he goes away with a long, free, springy stride, showing you all the steel he wears. Mr. Turner is using Consul and Prince Everard in the stud. Prince of Barbuckannie, a son of Prince of Roxburgh, and out of a Top Knot mare, is a stout, strong four year old, with the right sort of underpinning. Adzill is a very promising two year old of good breeding. The five top crosses on his dam's side were all championship winners.

Among the mares and fillies, which were all out at grass, we noted particularly Lily Gartley, by Up to Time, out of a Royal Gartley mare. This mare was first as a yearling and again as a two year old, and was champion at Lanark last year. The quality of this mare throughout and especially in her legs and feet is particularly attractive to any lover of the modern type of Clydesdale. She has a promising foal at foot, got by Baron Hedric, the Lanark premium horse last year. Another good one is Jersey, by Sir Everard, out of a Mains of Airies mare, grand dam by Prince of Wales. She has a foal at foot by Silver Cup, who was sold for 620 guineas. Proud Beauty, by Baron's Pride, out of a mare that was second at the Highland to the 1000 guinea mare, Queen of the Roses, was the first prize mare last year at Castle Douglas, and also at Dumfries.

Delectable Lass, a 3 year old daughter of Prince Delectable and Sonsie Lass, has done particularly well since we saw her at Winnipeg Industrial last summer. She is full of quality, with a set of ankles and feet that cannot well be beaten. She has developed into the roomy, matronly sort that one likes to select for a brood mare. Another very promising filly is Baron's Lassie, a yearling bred by Mutch Bros., of Lumsden. She was got by Baron's Gem, out of Charming Lassie, the first prize brood mare at Winnipeg last year. Baron's Lassie is therefore a grand daughter on her dam's side of Mr. Turner's well-known brood mare, Sonsie Lass. It is enough to say of Baron's Lassie that she is full of Clydesdale character from tip to tip, and is about as attractive a female as Mr. Turner has in his whole stud.

Speaking of Sonsie Lass, we learned incidentally that Mr. Turner sold over \$3,000 worth of progeny from this grand old mare, retaining the filly, Delectable Lass, above referred to, and then sold the mare herself in her 11th year for \$1,000. We could not help wishing that there were more mares of this sort in the West.

J. G. Barron, of Carberry, has sold one of his best young bulls to the well-known Shorthorn breeders, A. & J. Morrison, of Carman.

Wm. Chalmers, of Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, has just installed the latest thing in stable fittings—a Loudon manure carrier, which runs on an overhead track. Mr. Chalmers' stables required 675 feet of track.

A. Graham Galbraith, of Brandon, sailed last Saturday on the Lucania to select the usual summer importations for the firm. Mr. A. G. Galbraith is probably the youngest buyer in the trade. He has made several trips abroad for that purpose, his first one being made when he was only 21 years old. He is expected back in September.

John Ramsay, of Priddis, Alta., sends us the following letter:—"I now have Remus at the head of my herd. He is a two year old and a show bull, being second at Toronto in 1903 as a calf, and second at the same place last year as a yearling, also first at Ottawa. In the shipment I got from W. D. Flatt were the following:—Howard Queen 2nd, a four year old red cow (this is a grandly bred, thick fleshed cow, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.); Lady Riverside 59th, a nice, straight two year old heifer; Village Jeannie, an extra good yearling heifer, being very thick fleshed and close to the ground, sired by Senator Edwards' noted bull Village Champion (imp.); Belinda 5th, another red yearling heifer, also one of the low, thick kind, sired by Scottish Pride (imp.); dam Belinda (imp.); also the two year old imported bull Albert's Heir, a large, growthy fellow and a grand bull for the West; Royal Morning, a red yearling show bull, one of those low thick-

set fellows; also five other yearling bulls, mostly sired by imported bulls. I sold one of them, Diamond Pride, sired by Scottish Pride (imp.); and from an imported dam, to head the famous herd of P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe. He should do a lot of good for the Messrs. Talbot, as he is a large, growthy, well developed fellow. I also sold another, Mary's Pride, a beautiful red yearling, also sired by Scottish Pride, to head the herd of D. S. Schantz, Didsbury."

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Prairie Home Annual Sale of Shorthorns and Ayrshires.

This annual event took place on Thursday, 15th June, in the sale pavilion at Hon. Thos. Greenway's stock farm, Crystal City, Man. The weather was cold, but in the pavilion everyone was comfortable. There was perhaps scarcely as large a crowd as on some former occasions, but a large proportion were there for business and, considering the values ruling at present for pure bred stock, good prices were ob-

tained. All the females offered were sold, some of them at comparatively high figures. Twenty-three females made a total of \$2,860, averaging \$124 per head. Six bulls made a total of \$585, an average of \$97. The grand total was \$3,445, an average, all told, of \$118.79. Mr. T. Norris was auctioneer. The following is a list of the animals sold, and the prices:

FEMALES.

Animal.	Calved.	Buyer.	Price.
Starling, Dec., 1905		A. C. McCallum, Roland	\$145
Crystal Beauty, Sept., 1894		H. McKellar, Clearwater	140
Roan Rose, Aug., 1900		A. Lawson, Darlingford	120
Beauty Spot, Dec., 1894		J. C. Stewart, La Riviere	160
Red Beauty, Sept., 1898		C. Croten, Austin	85
Regalia, Aug., 1899		J. J. Young, Cypress River	150
Laura, Aug., 1901		J. J. Young	180
May Blossom, Jan., 1903		Thos. Stone, Clearwater	125
City Maid, April, 1901		J. Elsey, Pilot Mound	100
Scottish Queen, July, 1901		A. C. McCallum	145
Minnie, Nov., 1902		Thos. Stone	75
Lady Bell, Sept., 1902		Dr. McConnell, Morden	125
Royal Belle, Nov., 1901		J. C. Stewart	200
Irwin's Bud, Feb., 1903		R. Sharpe, Crystal City	95
Rockwood Daisy, Nov., 1902		R. Nixon, Crystal City	60
Lavender Duchess, Oct., 1902		W. B. Cornicke, Greenway	115
Diana 4th, June, 1903		J. J. Ring, Crystal City	80
Vanguard's Valentine, Feb., 1903		W. B. Cornicke	175
Roan Queen, June, 1903		J. J. Ring	100
Lovely Seraphina, May, 1903		Mr. Campbell, Cypress River	85
Jessie of the Ring, April, 1903		J. J. Ring	175
Ury 10th, Dec., 1902		J. J. Young	115
Royal Victoria 2nd, Jan., 1904		A. Lawson	110

BULLS.

Animal.	Calved.	Buyer.	Price.
Judge Greenway, Sept., 1903		H. Plisco, Clearwater	125
Judge's Challenger, Aug., 1903		John Stewart, Pilot Mound	110
White Prince, Oct., 1903		J. R. Reekie, Lyleton	105
Red Judge, Aug., 1904		L. Trann, Crystal City	85
Master of the Ring, April, 1904		A. C. McCallum	95
Vacuna's Victor, March, 1904		J. Kernaghan, Cartwright	65

Three Ayrshire cows were sold at \$85, \$75 and \$75.

Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns at Portage la Prairie.

The entire herd on the Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, owned by Mr. Thos. E. Wallace, was sold at auction on Wednesday, 14th June. The quality of the cattle was excellent; they were in grand sappy breeding condition; and good prices were obtained. A number of well known breeders were present but the most of the animals were secured by Mr. Wallace's neighbors on the Plains. Two of the best cows were purchased by D. Mc-

Vicar, Portage la Prairie, and a very choice two year old heifer was knocked down to Stephen Benson, Neepawa, at \$200. Twenty-nine animals, including calves at foot, realised a total of \$3,085. The average price of nineteen females, four of which went with calves at foot, was \$137. Six bulls averaged \$80. The average for males and females, all told, was \$123.40.

The following is the list of sales and prices:

FEMALES.

Animal.	Calved.	Buyer.	Price.
Maiden's Blush 3rd, Jan., 1897		J. J. Smith, Hartney	\$195
Manilla 2nd, Nov. 20th, 1896		John G. Barron, Carberry	100
Vanilla of Ellerslie, Jan. 30th, 1900		Geo. Gray, Kenton	215
Maiden of Ellerslie, Jan. 20th, 1900		W. B. Young, Beaver	140
Vanilla 3rd, Jan. 21, 1899		D. McVicar, Portage la Prairie	210
Portage Blossom, Jan. 24th, 1901		W. James, Rosser	140
Vanilla 4th, Nov. 19th, 1901		D. McVicar, Portage la Prairie	190
Gem of Lakeside, March 3rd, 1901		J. G. Barron, Carberry	140
Vanilla 5th, Nov. 23rd, 1902		W. A. Norris, Burnside	120
Maiden 3rd, March 19th, 1902		R. Gibb, Portage la Prairie	100
Maiden's Beauty, Jan. 4th, 1902		W. James, Rosser	135
Vanilla 6th, Feb. 15th, 1903		W. James, Rosser	110
Maiden 4th, April 15th, 1903		Geo. Gray, Kenton	190
Vanilla 7th, June 13th, 1903		J. M. Caskie, Portage la Prairie	110
Maiden Rose, Dec. 18th, 1902		S. Benson, Neepawa	200
Vanilla 8th, Dec. 24th, 1903		J. M. Caskie, Portage la Prairie	80
Maiden 5th, May 3rd, 1904		J. M. Caskie, Portage la Prairie	85
Island Lady, July 22nd, 1904		J. Ferris, Portage la Prairie	70
Maiden 6th, Sept. 15th, 1904		D. McVicar, Portage la Prairie	75

BULLS.

Animal.	Calved.	Buyer.	Price.
Portage Lad, August 3rd, 1903		W. G. Styles, Rosser	125
Sir William, Sept. 9th, 1904		H. Paul, Beaver	75
Lakeside Lad, July 2nd, 1904		A. Kitson, Burnside	55
Sailor Boy, Oct. 30th, 1904		R. Bryden, Portage la Prairie	60
Royal Fame, Jan. 6th, 1904		H. Clark, Portage la Prairie	90
Edward's Fame, Dec. 18th, 1903		T. Ward, Portage la Prairie	75

FOR SALE.—Forty horses and mares, all young and sound, will average fourteen hundred pounds, choice lot, grade Clydesdales, halter broken, and will deliver Moose Jaw Stock Yards.—W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, Assa.

RANCH FOR SALE.—A good horse and cattle ranch, 20 miles south of Medicine Hat, consisting of 480 acres, 50 under crop, about as much more can be broken, with all machinery necessary to run place, 1½ miles of Little Plume Creek, runs through property, one 7 roomed house, 26x26, one implement shed, one hen house, one root house, one horse stable, 24x48, one shed 100x90, and corrals for accomodating a large bunch of horses or cattle, two good wells, also a never failing spring on place, Ranch all fenced, 2 miles from post-office, ½ mile from school. Open range and hay land near by, about 200 head of heavy horses and about 120 head of cattle, mostly all 4 and 5 year-old steers. Will sell with all or part, or without any of the stock. Reason for selling is on account of poor health. For further particulars apply to A. B. Carle, Little Plume, Medicine Hat, Assa.

FOR SALE.—Yorkshire boar, Regina Hero, No. 16371, 14 months old. Breeding, size and quality the very best.—Address Regina Industrial School, Regina, Assa.

IMPORTED PRIZE-WINNING STOCK FOR SALE.—Black Minorcas \$2.00, pair \$3.75; Pekin Ducks, \$2.25, pair \$4.00; Bronze Turkeys \$3.00, pair \$5.00.—F. M. Trenholme, High River, Alberta.

FARM FOR SALE.—420 acres of excellent land, eight miles south of the flourishing town of Moosomin, about 200 acres under cultivation, 150 acres fenced, first-class house and buildings, good water, etc. Price \$7,500. Buildings cost \$3,000. Everything in A1 order and all painted. Harold Heron, Moosomin, Assa.

FARM FOR SALE.—320 acres of first-class land in Moosomin district, 200 under cultivation, 50 fenced, excellent hay lands, eight-roomed cottage, large horse stable, cattle stable, poultry house, two granaries; all buildings are frame, nearly new, in excellent condition; horses, cattle and all necessary machinery if desired. For further particulars, apply Box 274, Moosomin, Assa.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

BEEES FOR SALE.—Italians.—A. Maynard, Dauphin Apiary, Dauphin, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Barred and White Rocks, one dollar per setting or two for \$1.50. Thos Common, Hazelcliff, Assa.

FOR SALE.—Nanton Bakery, boarding house and grocery store. Wm. Shaw, Nanton, Alta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From my best pens White Wyandottes and Black Javas, \$3 per 28.—John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE.—Eight young sows in farrow, cheap. Also young pigs, registered Yorkshires.—A. C. Munro, Plumas, Man.

FOR SALE.—Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers.—Wm. King, Fork River, via Dauphin, Man.

FOR SALE.—At a bargain, if taken at once, the W. ½ & S.E. ¼ of 7-2-7. Apply to Frank Pickell, Darlingford, Man.

IMPROVED AND WILD LANDS FOR SALE.—Near Girvin and Crik. Local representative for Canada & North Dakota Land Co., W. H. Morgan, Craik Assa.

WANTED TO BUY.—Horse works for 4 or 6 horses, with speed jack, good order, for cash. Full particulars, Box 203, Rapid City, Man.

FOR SALE.—700 acres of land, 10 miles from Winnipeg, all fenced and improved. Terms to suit. Address Riverside Farm, Parkdale, Man.

WANTED.—Elderly experienced woman to take entire charge of baby on farm, Catholic preferred.—Address Margaret, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Polled Angus bull, five years of age, good stock getter, price reasonable. Apply to O. F. Warner, Box 172, Wolseley, Assa.

FOR SALE.—100 acres land, fenced, eight room house, stable, etc., facing rare course, two miles from Medicine Hat. Apply Albert Hughes, Medicine Hat, Assa.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Yorkshire swine, both sexes, from two to three months' old. Price five dollars, with pedigree furnished, six dollars. Hugh Spence, Fleming, Assa.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS FOR SALE.—A snap; eight cows, five calves at foot; three heifers, 3 years old; five yearling heifers. Leslie Mais, Balcarres, Assa.

EGGS.—Preserve summer eggs for winter prices by the wet storage method. Easy, cheap, reliable. Price \$1.00.—D. D. F. Thompson, Calgary, Alta.

ITALIAN BEES.—In standard eight frame hives. Price per colony, f.o.b. Carlyle, Assa. \$10.00.—W. S. Couper, Cannington Manor, Assa.

FOUR PURE-BRED TAMWORTH SOWS FOR SALE.—Cheap, if taken at once, 10 months old.—Apply Geo. Grove, Viewfield, Oak Bluff, Man.

FOR SALE.—West half of three, eleven, nineteen, west; choice, cultivated. Three miles from Brandon.—Address, John Holmes, 222 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

SALESMAN.—To handle our choice specialties during fall and winter: Whole or part time. Pay weekly. Elegant outfit free. Cavers Bros., Nurserymen, Galt, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One second hand threshing outfit, all complete, 32 x 58 separator, 20 h. p. J. I. Cise traction engine, has run about six months.—Apply R. Gamble, Swan Lake, Man.

A FARMER IN MANITOBA.—Wishes to correspond with lady of means, age about 40, with view to a life partnership. Address J. R., care Nor'-West Farmer Winnipeg.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.—Rockland King (26992), bred at celebrated Prairie Home Stock Farm by Hon. Thos. Greenway. Apply to Humphreys Bros., Cannington Manor, Assa.

FOR SALE.—Three Shorthorn bulls, rising two years old, by Banks o'Don, imp., including Lord Glenwood, winner of first prize and diploma at Wawanesa fair, 1904.—George Clark, Hayfield, Man.

DRS. MACKENZIE & BRYANT, Neepawa, castrate ridgelings or will perform any difficult operation in castrating. Terms by correspondence.—Address Drs. Mackenzie & Bryant, Neepawa, Man.

50,000 ACRES FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—Choice properties in Beulah, Minn., Birtle districts. Improved and unimproved, every facility, easy terms. Correspondence solicited.—Walter Vincent, Beulah, Man.

WANTED.—100 farmers to try Ideal Em-brocation, the unrivalled horse liniment. To introduce, one 50 cent bottle will be sent anywhere on receipt of price.—Ferguson, Veterinary Chemist, Wolseley, Assa.

MARRIED COUPLE.—Scotch, with no encumbrance, want situation to take charge of farm in Manitoba or Assinibola, well experienced in farm work, free after June 21st. Address, Wm. Mackie, care D. C. Christie, Lariiviere, Man.

CABBAGE PLANTS FOR SALE.—Early and late cabbage plants at 50 cents per 100. Tomato one cent each or 90 cents per 100. Cauliflower, one cent each or 90 cents per 100, all carefully packed.—Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE.—One pure bred Jersey bull, Brampton Monarch Russ, three years old, sure stock getter, first prize winner at Toronto as a calf, bred by B. H. Bull & Son, sire imported Brampton Monarch.—W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man.

FOR SALE.—Two of the best ranch locations in the chinook belt in Southern Alberta. One with improvements and one without. Good grass, plenty of shelter and water. Large leascs in connection. Range for several thousand head.—W. M. Lock, Lethbridge, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE.—4½ miles south-west of Morden, 640 acres, 350 under cultivation, 185 acres fenced for pasture, fair buildings and good water. One of the best farms for mixed farming in Southern Manitoba. For particulars apply to F. Newell, 692 Young Street, Winnipeg, Man.

COLLIE PUPS.—A few rough coated, black with tan and white markings, dam took first prize in Winnipeg, sire imp., Fairport Hope, son of Pierpoint Morgans \$12,000 dog, Champion Wishaw (Clinker), first class workers. Particulars and price on applying to E. Mc-Ivor, Routledge, Man.

FOR SALE.—160 acres of good wheat land, 100 acres cultivated, 60 acres in crop to wheat, balance can be broken, good buildings, 3½ miles from Glenora Station. Price \$2,500. Terms, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit. For particulars apply to owner, J. E. Drinkworth, Glenora, Man.

FARMS FOR SALE.—In the famous Souris district I have on my list some of the best farm lands in the Province of Manitoba, all in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, close to excellent market and schools. Write for particulars.—W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—480 acres good wheat land, 300 acres under cultivation, balance fenced for pasture, in good situation, clean and free from noxious weeds, four and a half miles south from Balgonie, 220 acres in crop. Will sell with crop or without. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to C. T. Gardiner, Box 55, Balgonie, Assa., sec. 10, 17, 17w2.

FOR SALE.—\$4,500, half cash, balance to suit purchaser at 6 per cent, 320 acres in Belmont district, 1½ miles from thriving town with elevators, churches, schools, etc., 180 acres in crop, good stabling, fair house, excellent water, all fenced. A snap for any one wanting a good home. Immediate possession if desired. Apply Box 3, Belmont, Man.

WANTED.—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Territories to sell hardy fruits, shrubs, ornamental trees, seedlings, wind-breaks and hedges. We offer varieties recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Outfit free, exclusive territory.—Apply now to Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

MANITOBA.—Improved farm lands for sale, all located in the famous Wawanesa district. The Souris Valley is the garden of Manitoba and the Wawanesa District is the garden of the Souris Valley. These farms are for sale at reasonable prices and on good terms, all located near markets, schools and churches. Write for lists and further particulars to the Souris Valley Land Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

FARM FOR SALE.—640 acres choice land for sale in the famous Indian Head wheat district. Over 400 acres in crop, all necessary implements nearly new, horses, threshing machine, feed cutter, in fact everything is ready to go right to work with. This farm is also free from noxious weeds and within easy distance of the Qu'Appelle fishing lakes. For further particulars apply to C. G. Bonnycastle, Katepwe, Indian Head, Assa.

FARMERS.—Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. are building a line from Reston to Wolseley and the Canadian Northern are expected to commence operations during this summer on their Brandon-Regina line, all the unoccupied parcels along these surveys ought to be snapped up before the rise. We control about 20,000 acres, which will be tapped by either one or both of these roads. Our price is from \$7.50 to \$10 per acre. This looks cheap in view of prices prevailing 500 miles west. Terms are exceptionally easy and the soil is invariably a heavy black loam with clay subsoil. Write for maps, lists, etc.—McDonald, Simpson Co Virden Man.



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

A Budget of Questions.

Enquirer, Fairfax, Man.—1. "Have a few horses about 12 years old. They are good workers and life, but are always thin. How can I fatten them? 2. How many tablespoons of aloes is an ordinary dose for a working horse? 3. Kindly state best winter feed and amounts for (a) horses (b) colts. 4. Should oil (linseed) be used, and to what extent? 5. Kindly recommend a good hoof ointment, or preparation for softening hoofs. Is white rock good, and can it be obtained in this country? 6. What will cure worms in colts? 7. Where straw has to be fed to horses in winter, which is better, cut straw and oat chop or long straw and oat chop? Has one much advantage over the other?"

Answer.—1. At 12 years old, horses often require to have their teeth filed to remove projecting points, which irritate the cheek or tongue and prevent proper mastication of the food. Feed them liberally and regularly and don't work them too hard if you wish to fatten them. Boiled barley or wheat at night will be found a useful help, but must be fed cautiously until they get used to it. 2. Aloes is not to be measured by the tablespoonful as it is a powerful drug and an overdose may kill a horse. The average dose for a heavy work horse is one ounce, light horses from three-quarters to seven-eighths of an ounce. 3. Hay, oats and bran form the best staples for the diet of horses either in winter or in summer but the amount of each that should be fed depends upon the age and weight of the horse and the work he is doing. 4. Linseed oil is not a necessary article of diet but is often added to the feed in small quantities to help in fattening horses, or else given from a bottle to induce purging. 5. Soft soap one part, glycerin two parts, pine tar one part. Warm and mix. Apply daily with a brush. White rock is good, but difficult to obtain here. 6. Santonine, one drachm, once a day. 7. The cut straw and chop is the better ration. The chop may be mixed with the cut straw and will be better masticated and better digested.

Castration of Colts.

Two subscribers ask for information concerning the proper method of castrating colts.

Answer.—Castration of horses is not more difficult than castration of bulls, but unskilful operation will show bad results in horses much oftener than in bulls. This is owing to inherent qualities in the animals themselves; horses are much more susceptible to the influence of pus germs than are cattle, and hence will die of blood-poisoning from wounds that would appear trifling in a bovine animal. Wherever it is possible, employ a veterinary surgeon to castrate your horses; but in cases where a skilled operator cannot be had the following directions may enable you to do it yourself with good results. To make the clamps, take a round piece of hardwood as thick as a whip stock and about six inches long; taper each end and cut a groove around for the cord. Now split it down the middle and tie the two parts together at one end with a strong piece of cord. Two of these clamps are required for each colt. Have ready also a sharp knife and a quart of antiseptic fluid such as carbolic acid solution (1 to 20), in which clamps and knife are

soaked until wanted. Now throw the animal and secure him on his back. Wash the skin of the part with the antiseptic solution, grasp one testicle in the left hand so as to make the skin tense over it and with one sweep of the knife make an incision through the coverings. Do not be afraid to make a good long incision. A small incision invites trouble. Pull out the testicle until the cord is well exposed, place the clamp on the cord next the body and tie the other end of it as tightly as possible. This is necessary and may require assistance. Now cut off the testicle half an inch from the clamp, and the operation only requires to be repeated with the other testicle. Now let the colt up, and twenty-four hours later cut the string in the clamps and take them off. This is an old-fashioned way of castrating and is seldom followed now by veterinarians who prefer the quicker methods made possible by the use of special instruments, but it is a reliable and successful method and requires nothing that is not available to the farmer.

Thrombosis.

C. A. F., Nutana, Sask.—"Horse in good condition, eating and feeling well, is suddenly taken lame in hind leg. He will raise the foot from the ground and seem to be in great pain for an hour or two and then go off alright, but when put to work soon goes lame again. When first taken will sweat profusely but dries off as pain ceases. No swelling visible."

Answer.—A disease of the large blood vessels of the leg at the part where they connect with the main trunk of the body will produce the symptoms noted. A prolonged rest will be the best treatment for him, so you might as well turn him out on the grass for a month or two.

Worms and Bots.

Subscriber, Keelerville, Assa.—"Please publish remedies for worms and bots in horses."

Answer.—Worms in horses may be got rid of by first starving the horse well for twenty-four hours, during which he should get only water. Then give two drachms santonin, two ounces turpentine, and one pint linseed oil. This is for an average sized horse of say 1400 lbs. weight. Vary the dose to suit lighter or heavier ones. As for bots, they are very difficult to dislodge unless near the time for their annual migration in June, when they naturally leave the horse to go through their metamorphosis into a winged fly. At this time they can be removed by a simple purgative, while at other seasons it requires very powerful drugs to dislodge them. Carbon bi-sulphide is used for this purpose, but should be administered by a skilled practitioner.

Abscess on Shoulder.

Subscriber, Sheho, Assa.—"Pony mare with foal worked for few days on harrow. She became so lame that she couldn't move. The point of her shoulder swelled up and kept getting worse until she could scarcely get out to water, when it broke. She lost her foal. Was it due to the work?"

Answer.—Yes, the work was probably too heavy for her, and it was likely the cause of the mare losing her colt, and it was certainly the cause of the abscess on the shoulder. This should be bathed with hot water twice daily until it heals up, and after each bathing syringed with antiseptic fluid—carbolic acid a tablespoonful, warm water one pint.

Vomiting.

Enquirer, Whitewood, Assa.—"Calf has been weak ever since it was calved. It vomits its milk after being fed. It eats a little hay now but throws up part of that, too. We are giving it pure milk and its mother seems to be healthy."

Answer.—Give the calf a teaspoonful of sub-carbonate of bismuth after each feed until its stomach resumes its normal condition.

Sore Shoulders.

Subscriber, Griswold, Man.—"Please give remedy for sore shoulders in horses."

Answer.—Bathe the sore twice a day with the following lotion: Sugar of lead one ounce, carbolic acid half an ounce, soft water one quart. See that the collar is a good fit and is kept clean.

Cystitis.

Enquirer, Frobisher, Assa.—"Have mare that urinates very frequently, especially upon starting work in the morning. The urine is sometimes clear and sometimes milky. She always has a gaunt appearance."

Answer.—Give the mare a teaspoonful of powdered boric acid in each feed and give boiled flaxseed whenever convenient.

Injury to Shoulder.

Enquirer, Raymond, Alta.—1. "While driving about a month ago mare stubbed her toe and was unable to move for several hours. She will get partially over her lameness and then get bad again. She has slight swelling about top of shoulder blade. 2. Please give remedy for colt that scours."

Answer.—1. You had better blister her over the swollen part and give her a good long rest. 2. The colt that scours should get the following: Bismuth subgallate twenty grains, salol, ten grains. Repeat every four hours until scouring ceases.

Pervious Urachus.

Subscriber, Myrtle, Man.—"Foal about a week old seems to have no control of its urine. It seems to run from it all the time. I am raising him by hand; how much milk should I give him and how often. He seems to have some pain at times and will turn and smell his flank. He also has a cold."

Answer.—If you examine the colt, you will probably find the urine coming away from the navel instead of through the natural channel. If this is the case, the navel opening should be closed by tying a ligature about it. During the first three days a young colt fed by hand should not go longer than three hours without milk. After this the intervals may be increased as well as the quantity given, until by the time he is a month old he is getting his milk only four times a day. Always have the milk warm and fresh and put a little sugar in it. Lime water should be added if there is pain after feeding. As for the cold, keep him dry and warm and give him a teaspoonful of powdered liquorice root twice a day.

Scurfy Skin.

Subscriber, Stockholm, Assa.—"My horses seemed to be very itchy all winter. The itchiness has all left them now but there is a thick scurf or dandruff at the root of the hair. It comes out every time I groom them and when I go back to them again they are as bad as ever."

Answer.—A scurfy skin often follows mange and results from the long-continued irritation to which it has been subjected. You will find a course of arsenic beneficial in this condition. It may be given in the feed twice a day, beginning with a dose of five grains, about as much as will lie on a 5c. piece. A little linseed oil, too, is very useful to restore a sleek appearance. Horses will soon learn to take this in their feed. Begin with a tablespoonful and work up to four times the quantity. Above all, have the horses well groomed every day. There is nothing so good for the skin as this, and nothing will take its place.

Cause of Death—Stringhalt, etc.

Subscriber, Manitou, Man.—"Old mare ten days overdue to foal was taken sick. Was in pain at first, but the V.S. gave her some medicine that relieved the pain. She would not lie down and refused her feed for three or four days. Her heart seemed to beat very loud and fast and she sounded as though she had water splashing

in her lungs. 2. Have driving team that seem to be developing string halt. Not so bad when driving as when in stable. 3. Foal has lump about size of pigeon's egg on front leg near breast. It is smaller than it was, but is quite hard."

Answer.—You should have made a post mortem examination of the mare if you wished to know what she died of. The symptoms point to hydrothorax, but are not unmistakable. Stringhalt is supposed to be in some cases caused by bad shoeing or by neglect of the unshod feet, letting them get out of the natural shape. The swelling on the foal is going away, and you can assist its departure by rubbing in a little iodine ointment every day.

Worms.

Miner, Assa.—1. "Mare with foal is fidgety and nervous, bites at stall on each side, and keeps skin bruised off her hocks with kicking at stall posts. She is keen on the line and keeps thin all the time. She has not cast all her old hair yet. She sometimes passes one or two small worms. 2. What is the best way to make a horse swallow when giving a drench? 3. Have old mare with enlargement on both sides of hock where thoroughpin would be, but larger and harder. She is slightly lame."

Answer.—This mare has a fidgety disposition and will be hard to fatten, but the first thing to do is to get rid of the worms. Starve her for 24 hours and then give two drachms santonin, one and a half oz. turpentine in one pint linseed oil. If this does not purge her in 24 hours repeat the dose. Follow with one drachm powdered copperas in each feed for a week. 2. A little clean water poured into the nostril when the mouth is full will induce swallowing. Do not give medicine that way. 3. This is a bursal enlargement of the hock and may be the result of rheumatism. Firing and blistering will be the best treatment.

Sterility in the Male.

Enquirer, N.W.T.—"Three year old entire colt does not get any mares with foal. Am feeding good hay and 4½ gallons of oats a day, with occasionally a little bran. He did not get very much exercise all winter but I am working him every half day now. How should I handle him so that he will leave colts?"

Answer.—You may be entirely mistaken in thinking that by feeding your horse in a certain way, or by giving him certain drugs, you can make him potent. He may be congenitally sterile from some organic defect born in him, and if such is the case he will never be any good as a sire. You might, however, try the following:—Oleum phosphorum two ounces. Give a teaspoonful mixed with a few eggs twice daily. Feed as you are doing, and if no improvement follows in a week's treatment do not continue the drug.

Indolent Wound.

Subscriber, Rokeby, Assa.—"Heavy Clyde mare got cut in wire fence, in front of left hock. Is not lame, but cut will not heal."

Answer.—Wash the wound with soap and water, then apply with a feather: Tincture of myrrh two ounces, butter of antimony one ounce. Mix. Repeat daily.

No Milk.

Subscriber, Macoun, Assa.—"Young cow, calved a week ago, second calf, in good condition, and is fed plenty hay with bran and fed twice a day but does not give any milk. What is the cause and is there anything to do for it?"

Answer.—A case of this kind should be taken hold of at once or there is not much chance of getting any flow of milk. Let the calf suck the cow, feed her plenty of bran mash and if possible fresh grass and give a tablespoonful of ground aniseed in each feed.

Swelled Leg.

A Cripple, Rounthwaite, Man.—“Mare has swelling on hind leg from fetlock to hock. It began about two months ago with an enlargement about midway between the two joints. The swelling enlarged and spread. It broke and discharged some bloody matter. It healed again, but swelling has extended all around leg. It is worse some days than others.”

Answer.—Apply a fly blister all round the leg from fetlock to hock and rub it in well. Wash it off twenty-four hours later and smear the part with lard or vaseline. As soon as it has scabbed over, turn her out on the grass every day and in a fortnight put her to work if she is not lame.

Thrush.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.—“Horse nine years old has thrush very bad in all four feet. The hoofs are considerably contracted.”

Answer.—Pare out the cleft of the frog until the diseased part can be reached; then fill the crack with bismuth subnitrate. Repeat daily until cured. Keep the feet dry.

Sick Steers.

A. G. G., Sheho, Assa.—“Steer two years old got sick last fall. Had swellings in body. I gave 8 drops of aconite in half a pint of whiskey and in 24 hours swelling went down. In a week the steer became very thin and at present is only just alive. I had a steer last summer with the same complaint, but he got better. Another one has just started. Have fed good slough hay all winter. Is this a case of vegetable poisoning?”

Answer.—The symptoms are too indefinite to base a diagnosis upon. Would advise a dose of salts for the sick steer, followed by tonics—gentian, ginger and iron.

Tongue Lolling.

Subscriber, Ellisboro, Assa.—“I have a mare that is constantly sticking out her tongue and wagging it. She also swings her head, especially when she gets hot, and bothers the horses when working. She acts as if the sand nies were bothering her ears when there are none.”

Answer.—Lolling the tongue is a bad habit and in some cases is incurable; others cease lolling with certain kinds of bits, the ‘spoon’ bit, for instance. The other trouble is different and arises from ichiness in or around the ears. Perhaps some minute parasites, acari, have lodged inside the ears. Try following: Ammoniated mercury twenty grains, lanolin two ounces. Mix. Rub a little inside the ears once a day.

Lump on Shoulder.

A. B. C., Morris, Man.—“I have a mare that has been working well all spring. Yesterday she had a large hard swelling come up on the left shoulder, half-way from her withers to the shoulder point. I have bathed it with hot water and rubbed in sugar of lead and oil.”

Answer.—The cause of this is the pressure of the collar, but there may be some additional cause or causes acting in conjunction. You should stop working the mare until better. Foment with hot water and vinegar several times daily until the swelling is dissipated or else ‘comes to a head,’ that is, shows evidence of pus formation, in which case it should be lanced and washed out with antiseptic solution.

Contracted Tendons.

Subscriber, Nanton, Alta.—“I have a mare in foal which has a peculiar habit of standing on the toes of her hind legs. She walks all right and trots without showing symptoms of anything being wrong, but as soon as she stands she bends the fetlock of both hind legs. She had long feet when I bought her, and I had her feet trimmed. She is in foal, and is very slow and lazy. She has a good appetite.”

Answer.—The peculiar position taken by this mare is caused by contracted tendons in the back part of the leg from the foot to the hock. After she foals you should blister these back tendons and turn her out to grass.

Out of Shape—Heaves.

X. Y. Z.—French, Sask.—“I have a mare 10 or 11 years old that lost her foal the beginning of last March through coming into contact with another mare that had done the same thing. At the time she appeared to get alright, but as soon as she started work she gaunted up very badly. Although not in poor shape, she is very hollow just behind the last rib. If I give her two days in the stable or over Sunday, she fills out, but soon gaunts up again. I believe she is a little weak in the kidneys. I have rubbed some arnica into the loins and put a warm cloth on them. I am also giving her internally some medicine I got from the drug store. She appears to eat well, drink well and digest her food fairly well. I was feeding her six quarts of oats to start with and gradually raised it to eight over the hardest work, but have lessened it a little lately. The hay is also in excellent condition, being upland. She weighs about 1,650 lbs. when in good shape. Her water generally looks alright, but sometimes is a little thick. She is in season every third week or so, and during these periods she gets worse. 2. I also have a horse about 1450 lbs. that has a slight touch of the heaves, I think.”

Answer.—Evidently something is wrong with this mare's reproductive organs, and this is the cause of her symptoms, weakness in the kidneys, etc. If she is passing any slimy mucus from the vagina, you should give a douche every day of warm creolin solution, a tablespoonful to half a pail of warm water. Attach a piece of hose to the bottom of a pail so that when the pail is raised high enough you can wash out the parts with the solution, passing in the other end of the hose for about 15 inches. Also give her half an ounce of liq. ferri perchlor in a half pint of water three times a day. Don't work her too hard while under treatment. 2. The other horse can be greatly helped by sprinkling all his feed with lime water. Make this by slacking a piece of lime in a pail, adding water until full. Let it settle and use the clear part.

Rheumatism.

Subscriber, Strathcona, Alta.—“I have a dog that lies down most of the time. When he moves he acts as if in great pain. He is about six years old.”

Answer.—Dogs are frequently sufferers from rheumatism, and this is very likely the cause of the symptoms noted. Give him a good dose of castor oil, and follow with five grain doses of salicylate of soda two or three times a day.

Heaves.

E. A. L., Prince Albert, Sask.—“I have a horse that for the past three or four days has had both its flanks going like a bellows. It eats and drinks well, but it appears languid, and hair is coming off its coat. I believe it has heaves. What is the cause? Should I still feed it on hay and oats as usual and let it have all the water it wants?”

Answer.—You are very likely mistaken about your horse having the heaves, as the symptoms point to an affection of the lungs known as hydrothorax or “water” in the chest. This is the result of pleurisy, and is, in all likelihood, caused by taking cold. You should blister the sides of the chest with mustard, and give the following: Fld. ext. digitalis two ounces, pot. iodide four ounces, water sufficient to make a sixteen ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful three times a day. In some cases it is necessary to perform an operation called “tapping” in order to remove the fluid from the chest.

Not Shedding.

A. B., Lethbridge, Alta.—“1. ‘What is the best thing to give to a horse that is not shedding his old coat of hair? I am working him every day, and feed him a gallon of oats 3 times daily, with good hay. His hair seems very dry and does not come out at all when brushed. Otherwise he is in good condition. He eats well. 2. I have a mare that has a nasty cut about four inches long near the hock. It was done with barbed wire about 3 weeks ago. The outside of the wound would dry and close, but the trouble seems to be under the skin, as that is the only place that pus is coming from. I wash it with a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of water, but it does not stop running thick matter from under the skin. She does not put any weight on that leg, but always holds it up. She lay down and could not get up, and I had to get her up in a sling, as she was too weak to get up herself. She now has a large sore at the elbow, brought on by trying to get up herself. She eats well, but is continually failing.”

Answer.—1. Failure to shed the coat at the proper season is a sign of ill health. Give a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution in each feed and add some flaxseed or ground oil cake to his ration. 2. You should use a syringe to force the antiseptic solution to the bottom of the wound where the pus is coming from, and you should increase the strength of the carbolic solution. A tablespoonful to a pint is not too strong, but see that it is well dissolved before using it. After washing out with this solution, fill the wound with powdered boric acid.

Warts in Ears.

G. W. B., Raymond, Alta.—“I have a well bred colt, four years old. On breaking him to halter, I noticed that he has very tender ears. They are afflicted with small white eruptions, inside the ear, similar to warts. They are very thick. This makes him very hard to bridle. I have turned him out to wait for an answer to this.”

Answer.—Rub a little iodine ointment into the part once a day.

Poisoning by Water Hemlock.

U. M. S., Alberta.—“Kindly give symptoms of poisoning of horses and cattle by water hemlock and wild parsnip, also what treatment is advisable to counteract same.”

Answer.—The water hemlock and the wild parsnip are one and the same plant, the root having somewhat the appearance of the domestic parsnip, but not resembling it in any other way. The root is the most poisonous part of the plant, but the leaves and stem in the early part of the season contain enough poison to kill stock if eaten in any quantity. The symptoms are “acute pain, with attempts to run away in any direction in which the animal gets started. Cerebral frenzy, accompanied by muscular spasms are striking features. Respiration is labored and irregular, and the pulse hard and intermittent.

Any attempt to manipulate the animal always results in increasing the mental excitement and the violence of the convulsions. In some cases of actual poisoning by this plant animals died within fifteen minutes after the first symptom appeared. In other cases, both of young sheep and cattle, the animals lived from two to three hours, finally dying in violent spasms. Treatment: A drench of potassium permanganate should be given at once to neutralize the poison in the stomach, and morphine or chloral hydrate to counteract the symptoms.

Paraplegia.

Old Subscriber, Kenton, Man.—“I have a horse 3 years old that had influenza last summer. He fully recovered, but this spring he again had another attack. He was bound up, so I gave him 2 bottles of oil, which had the desired effect. Some 4 or 5 days after the oil operated he appeared to be paralyzed, having no use of his hind legs, and is still in this condition. He stands up quite erect, but on moving his hind legs cross and he staggers around. His appetite has been fairly good until this last day or two, but he is now off his feed again. I have been feeding him soft feed, scalded bran and some oat sheaves.”

Answer.—The paralysis of the hind legs is more the result of general weakness and nervous debility than of actual disease and should gradually disappear under careful treatment and judicious feeding. Take of sulphate of iron one ounce, sulphate of soda four ounces, nux vomica one and a half ounces, capsicum one-quarter ounce. Mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one three times a day either mixed in his feed or placed on his tongue with a spoon before feeding. His rations should be liberal, and as soon as he has gained a little strength he should be turned out to grass.

Lame in Foot.

Subscriber, Sinclair Station, Man.—“I have a horse that was very lame for three days. Then the foot broke in the heel above the hoof and the lameness left him. I poulticed it and am washing with carbolic solution and dressing with carbolic salve. The supuration has ceased. The hoof is separated from foot on half of heel for about one inch under hoof. Will this grow together again? Would it be safe to work the horse until this is entirely healed. He is not lame now, and I would be breaking and could keep him on sod.”

Answer.—This horse injured his heel in some way, possibly by stepping on a nail, or bruising it on a stone. Nature had already gone far towards repairing the injury when you wrote, and all that is necessary now is to protect the heel from fresh injury until the hoof has grown a little. The supuration caused the hoof to separate from the flesh, and this will not unite again, but fresh hoof tissue will grow from the flesh again and the foot will be as good as ever. You could work him now on soft ground, or if necessary protect the foot by applying a bar shoe.

Back Sprains in Horses

Horses that have to do hard work where the soil is heavy, are liable to strains and sprains of the back. You can test for Back Sprain by placing your hands on the back and loins, and pressing down with your whole weight. TREATMENT—Apply freely night and morning

Dr. Clark's White Liniment

to the top muscles, also to the underneath loin muscles. “Dr. Clark's White Liniment” is sold everywhere by all dealers for 50 cents.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO. Sole Proprietors WINNIPEG, MAN.

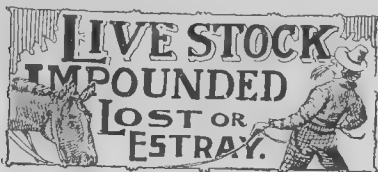
Knee Sprain

Reduce the inflammation and swelling by applying cold water for 15 or 20 minutes—or apply a cold-water bandage—then apply

Dr. Clark's White Liniment

two or three times a day. A high-heeled shoe is often of great service in this trouble. “Dr. Clark's White Liniment” is sold everywhere by all dealers for 50 cents.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO. Sole Proprietors WINNIPEG, MAN.



Notice in one issue, not exceeding 30 words, of lost or stray stock, is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of two cents per word on all overplus matter.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and Northwest Territories Gazettes will be found in this column.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away or been stolen, and who wish to recover them.

The list of stray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals wander on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

IMPOUNDED.

Battleford, Sask.—Small bay pony mare, about 1000 pounds, about 7 years old, branded C 7 on left shoulder, right hind foot white, little tender on front feet.—M. A. Espen (17-44-15w3).

Belle Plaine, Assa.—Bay gelding, seven years old, branded R 1 on left shoulder, white star on forehead, about 1200 pounds, white on hind legs, apparently has had some skin disease, also distemper.—Thos. Rusk, Jr. (28-16-23w2).

Belle Plaine, Assa.—Red steer, three years old, dehorned; red steer, three years old, long horns; red steer, one year old; red cow, three years old. There seems to be brands on the left hips of the above animals, but indistinct, also a little white on belly.—J. Schuler (20-18-24w2).

Bienfait, Assa.—Black mare, aged, small white spot on forehead, branded L on right shoulder; bay pony horse, aged, white stripe down face, branded lazy S on left hip and T O on right hip, saddle marks, hind feet white; bay horse, aged, white stripe down face, branded K I on left shoulder and left hip; gray mare, aged, branded I on left shoulder; bay horse, aged, branded L 4 on left shoulder; dark bay mare, aged, branded Z on left hip.—Gustav Hesse (22-3-6w2).

Binscarth, Man.—Aged horse and two young horses (the latter each with three white legs), all branded H S on left leg; one grey mare, aged.—Ralph Langston (18-18-28w1).

Broadview, Assa.—Black horse, halter on, no brand; gray horse, indistinct brand resembling running W on left shoulder, halter on.—Glasgow Winter (10-16-5w2).

Broomhill, Man.—On June 1, brown mare, aged, about 1,100 pounds, small white star on forehead.—Wm. Oberlin (34-5-28 w1).

Cannington Manor, Assa.—Red roan bull, one year old, few white spots.—Clayton W. Husk (6-9-33w1).

Condie, Assa.—Since June 3, light brown horse, dark points, 1100 pounds, small lump on both front knees, branded A, and inverted L on left hip.—P. C. Cameron (18-18-20w2).

Eyebrow Hill, Assa.—Red cow, white spots, white face, left horn broken, no brand visible.—J. W. Hudson (12-20-2w3).

Hednesford, Assa.—Since May 22, four horses—four year old roan mare, white stripe down face and neck, between 800 and 900 pounds, no brand; two year old buckskin gelding, long white stripe down face, no brand; chestnut yearling filly, white star on face, hind legs white; bay filly, yearling, white star on face.—John Agopowicz (7-20-17w2).

Indian Head, Assa.—Large bay gelding, in poor condition, star on face, hind feet white; small iron gray broncho mare, branded on left shoulder, leather halter on and rope around neck.—Wm. D. Harvey (10-18-11w2).

Marieton, Assa.—Brown mare, white stripe down face, white nose, branded L on left shoulder, high front foot white half way to knee, off front foot white above hoof, off hind leg white half way to hock, looks to have been cut in front of both hocks.—Percy R. Hewer (30-22-22w2).

Moosomin, Assa.—Dark roan horse, general purpose, white star on forehead, sore shoulder, white feet, halter on, no brand; bay horse, general purpose, white star on forehead, sore shoulder, halter on, little white on left hind foot, no brand.—L. W. Griffin (32-14-31w1).

McTaggart, Assa.—Red bull, about quarter bred Hereford, one and a half years old, white face, no brands or marks.—O. E. Bossard (36-8-16w2).

Neudorf, Assa.—Black gelding, four years old, no brand, white face, hind hoofs a little white; black mare, three years old.—John Hubernick (4-20-7w2).

North Portal, Assa.—Light bay gelding, about four years old, branded lazy Z bar under on left hip and I 4 (quarter circle over 4) on left shoulder; black mare (tinge of gray) about seven years old, mane and tail dark gray, branded F V monogram on left shoulder, wearing halter.—Jacob Purdy (12-2-5w2).

Oxbow, Assa.—Gray mare, aged, about 1200 pounds, has been worked lately, no brand visible.—Wm. J. Morrison (28-1-2 w2).

Pettapiece, Man.—On May 26th, 1905, one red bull, about three years old.—Wm. Ollett (16-13-21w1).

Pilot Butte, Assa.—Bay mare, between 700 and 800 pounds, white star on forehead, about nine years old, white spot on nose, front feet white, branded E H with bar on top of H on right thigh; pinto horse, between 700 and 800 pounds, about seven years old; one-year-old heifer, red and white; bay mare, has sucking colt, star on forehead, branded O on left side of neck and C R monogram on running R on right shoulder.—John S. Lytle (14-17-18 w2).

Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since May 15th, black pig, white face, about 175 pounds, short tail; since May 23rd, sorrel horse, about eight years old, white face, white legs, branded C on right front shoulder; since May 23rd, reddish gray mare, with bay colt, about one year old, no marks distinguishable.—Jacob Yung, (36-15-16w2).

Raymond, Alta.—Speckled red and white steer, four years old, dehorned, double dewlap, bush of tail off, branded 7 5 on left ribs and brand resembling triangle on right ribs; red steer, three years old, dehorned, branded S C on right ribs and diamond 7 on left ribs and brand resembling quarter circle on left side of neck; red cow, four years old, branded P on left ribs; bay horse colt, one year old, branded J flying T on right thigh.—J. B. Wasden.

Roland, Man.—Roan heifer, horn broken and bob tail.—D. A. Martin (16-4-5w1).

Saskatoon, Sask.—Pony mare, 14 hands high, bay, black points, white star on forehead, strap around neck, no brand; black gelding, branded T over T over T C on left shoulder, rope hobbles; bay stallion, yearling, hind feet white, no brand; chestnut mare, star on forehead, saddle galls on back, hind feet white, about 15 hands high, no brand.—E. S. Andrews (30-36-5w3).

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Red and white steer, about one year old; black and white steer, about one year old; red steer, about one year old; bay mare, general purpose, small white stripe down face, branded H B with quarter circle on top on left shoulder and 3 L on left hip, halter on; bay mare, general purpose, white star on forehead, branded J on left shoulder, halter on.—T. C. Bunn (22-17-14w2).

Sperling, Man.—One dark brown horse, about six years old, no brand visible.—George Peckover (5-7-2w1).

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—On lots 328 and 330, St. Agathe, on June 3rd, one white steer, two years old; one black cow, ten years old; one red cow, white stripe on forehead and white belly, four years old; one red heifer, two or three years, white belly; one red heifer, one year old, white belly; one year-old heifer, red and white spotted, left ear cut; one red bull, one year old, right ear cut.—Joseph Proulx.

St. Norbert, Man.—On May 29th, 1905, one horse, color brown, with white face, three white legs, branded "A," aged about seven or eight years, stamped on both sides.—Paul Ross.

Viriden, Man.—On June 1st, light bay pony mare, broncho, three years old, no brand, no white.—A. Pollock (4-11-26w1).

Wapella, Assa.—Bay stallion, two years old, star on face, hind feet white.—S. Shaw (28-14-1w2).

Westwood, Man.—On May 22nd, 1905, two red calves, one steer and one heifer, age one year; heifer has white star on forehead.—R. J. Madden.

Weyburn, Assa.—Brindle ox, white spots, ten years old, large horns, 1800 pounds, no brands; red and white ox, eight years old, 1600 pounds, large horns, no brands.—Walter Martin (36-7-16w2).

Wolsley, Assa.—Bay mare, star on forehead, left hind foot white, branded E on left shoulder, rather old; bay stallion, one year old, not branded, by said mare; roan horse, small star on forehead, branded G on left shoulder, some white on left hind foot, about nine years old.—Thos. Ellis (17-17-9w2).

LOST.

Dubuc, Assa.—From 30-18-4w2, two bay mares, branded 7 U C on left shoulder, one weighing about 1200 lbs., the other 1400 lbs. The biggest mare had halter on. Last seen on June 6th. Suitable reward.—P. H. M. Cridde.

Fleming, Assa.—On April 10th, bay colt, 4 white feet, white stripe on face, gray tail, 2 years old; also bay colt, 2 years old, one hind foot white, gray tail.—H. McPhee.

Fort Pelly, Assa.—Since April, bay gelding, 7 years old; brown gelding, 7 years old, about 1250 lbs. each, unbranded, \$10 reward.—Kid Field (Moss Lake).

Hillsdown, Alta.—Pair of mares, lost since May 15, one of them bay, 7 years old, about 1050 lbs., branded K I P on left shoulder; brown mare, 8 years old, little white strip in face, white hind feet, same brand and weight. I will give \$10 reward for information leading to the recovery of same.—Herbert Smith.

Lakeland, Man.—Black mare, scar on nigh hind leg; also dark bay mare, branded O on nigh shoulder. Information regarding same thankfully received by G. W. Fuller.

Mandan, Man.—\$5 reward. Bay pony, four years old, 3 white feet, white stripe on face, legs and forelock clipped, about 700 lbs.—Jas. H. Parker.

Redvers, Assa.—On June 9th, two bay pony mares, 800 to 900 lbs., mane cut short between ears, rest of mane about four inches long. One is branded or cut by wire on left shoulder, the other has no brand. Suitable reward.—C. Dauvin.

Red Willow, Alta.—From the Northern Star Ranch, Sullivan Lake, buckskin pony, branded four pointed star with quarter circle below, also O A, both on left shoulder; also two mares—one light and one dark bay—both branded four pointed star quarter circle below on left shoulder.—Jaques Bros.

Sinclair, Man.—Bay pony mare, three years old, branded on shoulder, was clipped, and has marks of halter across the nose, black mane and tail; buckskin stallion, one year old, was clipped, black strip on back from mane to tail, few white hairs on face, black mane and tail. \$10 reward offered for information for recovery.—Joseph Williamson.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Sixteen months ago, bay Clyde mare, about 1500 pounds, stripe down face, small white halter mark behind one ear, branded indistinct star on left shoulder; \$100 reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animal; black Shetland pony mare, branded E with quarter circle over on right hip; reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of this animal.—George McMichael (17-17-18w2).

Oak Lake, Man.—Gray mare, four years old, 1100 lbs., branded with quarter circle and star on left thigh, had leather halter with short shank. Reward for information.—R. T. Leonard.

Quill Lake, Sask.—Broncho, dark dapple bay, between seven and eight years, branded W on hip; clipped; little stiff in hind-quarters. Finder will please notify A. Alder.

Halbrite, Assa.—Since March 17, two colts about three years old, one a bright bay stallion, tail, about 1,000 lbs., branded N S on right hind hip; the other a dark gray filly about 700 lbs., same brand. Reward of \$10 each for recovery. James Fredericks.

ESTRAY.

Abernethy, Assa.—Since June 3, dark bay stallion, two years old, white face, large lump on right shoulder, off hind leg white.—D. Switzer.

Balcarres, Assa.—Since May 20, red and white yearling heifer, no brand.—James Booth (2-23-12w2).

Broadview, Assa.—Since about the 1st of May, 1905, sorrel gelding, white stripe down forehead, left fore foot white, ring-bone on same, branded indistinctly V J on left shoulder, about 1200 pounds.—John Wm. McLeod (36-15-5w2).

Bullockville, Alta.—Dark bay cayuse gelding, four years old, no brand, white feet.—Francis Stewart (24-38-24w4).

Bullockville, Haynes, Alta.—Buckskin mare, aged, 850 pounds, branded 125, 30, 90, lazy B on right hip.—Jay Baker (16-40-23w4).

Carievale, Assa.—Since May 15, iron gray filly, about three years old, brand T on left shoulder, hind feet white.—John Thompson (21-3-31w1).

Carstairs, Alta.—Cow with white face, calf at foot, branded three circles on right hip, has mark on lower part of the jaw; been on premises since last year.—S. C. Cressman (24-30-2w5).

Claresholm, Alta.—Since April 15, cream gelding, about 800 pounds, branded V A monogram on right hip.—Ed. McCandlish (4-13-25w4).

Craik, Assa.—Roan horse, branded H F monogram; black horse, branded H F monogram.—P. O. Berg (32-24-26w2).

Dundurn, Assa.—Since May 28, cream mare, three years old, black mane and tail, 1000 pounds, branded O N E on right front shoulder.—Wm. Hepburn (28-33-3w3).

Esterhazy, Assa.—Since the latter part of May, 1905, red and white yearling bull.—Herbert Hill (5-20-1w2).

Estevan, Assa.—Since about April 1, bay colt, white star on forehead, no brand.—Joseph Sabery (6-5-6w2).

Fairville, Assa.—Since about April 20, roan pony mare, white dash on face, hind feet white.—R. G. Keys (9-18-23w2).

Fannystelle, Man.—Come on to premises on May 22, bay mare, white star on forehead and white tip on nose.—W. O. Cook (19-9-3w1).

Girvin, Assa.—Since June 1, 1905, black horse, about five years old, brand resembling shamrock on left shoulder, bad barb wire cut on left leg near joint, newly done; black mare about four years old, brand resembling shamrock badly blurred on left shoulder, barb white on left shoulder, very faint white strip on forehead, small white spot near centre of back; both horses have heavy mane and tail; animals weigh about 1000 to 1200 pounds.—J. A. Lenzen (36-24-2w3).

Grenfell, Assa.—Dark brown mare, in foal, aged, hind feet white.—Harry Sayers (36-18-7w2).

Halbrite, Assa.—Since May 16, gray mare, three years old, star on forehead, about 700 pounds, branded U bar on left shoulder.—Gerhard Blomer (28-5-13w2).

Harrowby, Man.—Since May 30, red bull, large horns; white bull large horns.—T. Scheie (30-19-30w1).

Headlands, Assa.—Since November, 1904, large red cow, about six years, calved this spring, no visible brand; also red heifer with no visible brand.—George C. Peterson, J.P. (4-25-14w2).

High River, Alta.—Since Nov., 1904, clear red cow, about four or five years old, brand resembling S with quarter circle through with another letter indistinct on left hip.—William B. Radford (12-19-28w4).

Lamerton, Alta.—Since May, 1904, black pony mare, branded 1 1 1 on left hip, about seven years old.—O. D. Cook.

Lauder, Man.—About June 1st, 5 head of horses, branded K S on left hip.—Jas. Ramsey (16-5-25).

MacLeod, Alta.—Small pony, brown, aged, white patch over left jaw and full glass eye, two white patches on right side of neck, one white patch on right ribs and a white patch on left ribs, about 11 hands high, hind legs white up to hocks, left front legs white to knees, and right foot white for a couple of inches.—George D. Thomas (10-25w4).

Millarville, Alta.—Bay stud, white star on forehead, branded lazy 8 on left shoulder.—E. S. Winthrop (30-21-2w5).

Millwood, Man.—Brown mare, about 1100 pounds, small white snip on nose, branded half diamond over anchor on left stifle.—G. H. Bradshaw (36-19-32w1).

Millet, Alta.—Since about May 30, black mare, nine years old, 1000 pounds, branded on lower part of right front shoulder C E D; sorrel mare, 1100 pounds, white on both flanks, three years old, no brand, has halter on; dark bay mare, three years old, 1200 pounds, no brand visible, has halter and bell on.—Albert Watts (6-48-25w4).

Muenster, Sask.—Since June, 1904, dark brown pony mare, four years old white face, right front foot and left hind foot white, no brand.—Matt. Polreis (4-37-22 w2).

New Warren, Assa.—Sorrel stallion, white star on forehead, branded compass on left hip; been in the neighborhood for about one month.—Wm. H. Miller (10-12-23w2).

Pearl Park, Assa.—Sorrel mare, white on face, 7 or 8 years old, about 1000 pounds, brand resembling L D monogram on left shoulder, hind feet and left forefoot white, lump on hock, long tail.—Filipp Steffen (30-22-6w2).

Pense, Assa.—Since May 11, dark bay mare, about eight years old, about 1300 pounds, small white stripe down face, little white on left hind foot, wire cut on front of right hind leg, no brand, heavy mane and tail.—W. C. Swanston (9-8-22w2).

Roseview, Assa.—White gelding, brown spots, 900 pounds, indistinct brand on left shoulder.—Mike Buscho (34-4-6w2).

Roseview, Assa.—Brown mare, aged, white stripe down face, left hind foot white, about 900 pounds, indistinct brand on left shoulder.—Fred Buscho (34-4-6w2).

Spring Coulee, Alta.—Bay gelding, 1200 pounds, branded 7 V combination on left thigh.—W. L. Thompson.

Spring Lake, Alta.—Since November, 1904, bay mare, six years old, indistinct brand resembling lazy 3 quarter circle under, about 1000 pounds.—E. B. Carbee (19-44-16w4).

Stony Plain, Alta.—Bay gelding, about seven years old, white star on forehead, about 1,000 pounds, hind feet shod, no brand; black mare, about nine years old, about 900 pounds, old wire marks on hips, left hind foot white, branded 8 bar on left shoulder and left hip.—John E. Ingles (34-52-2w5).

Strassburg, Assa.—Since about October, 1904, buckskin pony, about four years old, about 800 pounds, left hind foot and ankle white, little white on right front foot, branded (joined with V under on left shoulder.—C. B. Cummings (4-27-20w2).

Strassburg, Alta.—Brown stallion, branded.—T. E. Kells (14-28-21w2).

Strassburg, Assa.—Bay mare in foal, branded.—T. E. Kells (14-28-21w2).

Strathcarroll, Assa.—Bay filly, two years old, no visible mark.—Angus Stewart (17-20-14w2).

Sunnyslope, Alta.—Two bay mares, branded K I P on left shoulder, one has stripe down face and halter on.—O. J. Rallis (24-31-25w4).

Theodore, Assa.—Since May 20, roan stallion, one or two years old, no visible brand.—W. Minken (28-28-7w2).

Weyburn, Assa.—Bay mare, 1400 pounds, has halter on; white mare, 1450 pounds, has halter on.—Jackep Jowske (6-11-4w2).

Wolsley, Assa.—Dark bay pony horse, about ten years old, about 750 lbs., small white mark on forehead, white hind feet.—George W. Seafoot (21-17-10w2).

NOTICE.

Strayed to my ranch, one buckskin colored mare, in foal. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.—John S. Williams, Oak Lake, Man.

\$15.00 REWARD

For recovery of two strays from Edgeley. About April 1st, 1905. One bay broncho mare, 8 years, weight 1100, R brand on left shoulder, one white hind foot. One dark brown mare, 1300 lbs., 8 years old, heavy limbs, dark mane and tail, one white hind foot, white on one side of nose.—F. G. Whittingham, Edgeley, Assa.

STRAYED.

From the premises of the undersigned, on Sec. 18-8-4w, on or about May 4th, 1905, one sorrel filly, 2 years old; one sorrel filly, 1 year old, white strip on face; one dark gray filly, 1 year old, small star on forehead, clipped along back. Information leading to their recovery will be rewarded.—James H. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man.

STRAYED.

Strayed from 5-19-19, one bay mare, white stripe on face, branded RM combined on left hip, and LK combined on right shoulder, weight 1,000 lbs. Also one bay mare, star on head, leather halter, brand CP over PX on left shoulder, weight 900 lbs. \$10.00 reward for information.—J. T. Begg, Regina P.O.

LOST.

One buckskin horse, seven years old, dark stripe down back. One dark brown horse, star in forehead, one or both hind feet white, three years old. One bright bay horse, three years old, rope burn mark around neck. All of above branded with "anchor S" brand on left shoulder. Weight about 1100 lbs. Five dollars a head reward for the recovery of the above.—Wm. Rowles, Lucas, Man.



Winnipeg, June 20, 1905.

WHEAT.

The wheat market is very fully reviewed in Thompsons' report below:

Thompsons' Report.

The special fortnightly report, prepared by Thompson, Sons & Co., written June 19, is as follows:

"Wheat—During the past fortnight the wheat markets have not altered much in prices, but generally they have shown themselves nervous and firm. The world's situation is still a mixed one in that America continues to hold a position by herself, owing to her moderate crop of last year, and exhaustion of stocks affording the opportunity for keen speculation and competition within her own bounds independent of the rest of the world. Speculative dealing in the American markets has been of an unusually strenuous character for rather more than a year, and it has been very disturbing to the legitimate trade in actual wheat. It would have been even more disturbing and exciting, had it not been that the large production of wheat in Russia, Argentina, Australia and India, has supplied and continues to supply European importing countries with all the wheat they need, at much lower prices than they could have obtained it from America during the past year. Thus, America, including Canada, exported from Aug. 1st, 1904, to May 31st, 1905, only 56,328,000 bushels wheat (as wheat and flour), against 127,584,000 bushels for the same time last season; 201,116,000 bushels two years ago, and 224,015,000 three years ago. Against this the combined shipments of Russia, the Danube, Argentina, Australia and India have increased from 153,848,000 bushels, three years ago to 358,392,000 bushels from 1st Aug. to 31st May last. The large decrease in American exports and the immense increase from these other countries, shows the striking change which has taken place in the world's breadstuffs supplies in the short space of three years. It is very evident that considerable increase in wheat consumption has been going on, but the comparatively profitable prices which producers receive in these days, will tend to increase the production, and this will no doubt in time result in lower prices; although, for the coming year, we do not expect to see prices much lower on the average than they have been during the past year. Before the beginning of the present month, it was generally expected that speculative operations in the American markets would become easier, and markets be steadier. In May, the crop prospects in the States pointed to a large crop of winter wheat, and the spring wheat outlook was also promising. Since then, however, the weather has been irregular, and much of it unfavorable for the development of the crops, and the American speculative markets have been more or less feverish. On some days they have been very active, and prices making sharp advances, on other days very dull and declining according as crop news might vary. The crop reports have, in fact, been very conflicting. They refer principally to the winter wheat in the southwest, and many of them from Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, as well as some of the other early winter wheat states, report the wheat thin on the ground and heads short, suggesting a disappointing yield. Other reports are not nearly so pessimistic, and frequently mention the crop prospect in high terms. It is fair we think to conclude, that there are poor fields and good fields, and that the crop on the whole will ultimately yield a good average, provided the weather continues normal till all is safely harvested. For the most part there are good reports from

the spring wheat states, but there again everyone does not see the prospect from the same standpoint. Too much rain and absence of sunshine seems to keep the weather conditions too cool for the best development, but a change to drier and warmer weather will work great improvement. On the 10th inst the United States government report for June was issued, which gave condition of winter wheat on June 1st 85.5, against 92.5 on May 1st and 77.7 on June 1st last year. The condition of spring wheat is given as 93.7, compared with 95.9 on June 1st last year. The government report on condition and acreage, indicates a probable yield of about 730,000,000 bushels for winter and spring wheat, but it is scarcely likely that the crop will come up to that in final result. The final government figures for last year's crop made it 552,000,000 bushels, so that present indications are for say 150,000,000 bushels more than last year. Harvest has begun in Texas, Oklahoma, Southern Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, and already a few cars of new wheat have been received at St. Louis. European crops continue to be generally favorably reported of, and it would seem that there is a good promise of average or slightly over average yield in Europe, that is in the aggregate, for of course there are some districts that report only moderate prospects. The requirements of Europe for foreign wheat are on a liberal scale, but ample supplies continue to go forward to fill them. European prices are steady and firm, but the situation there does not call for any demand for American wheat, hence our export trade is in a stagnant condition, American prices being out of line for a free export trade. This is the seeding time in Australia and Argentina and there have been good reports from these countries of favorable conditions of soil and climate for cultivation and seeding, and from both countries an increase of acreage under wheat is reported.

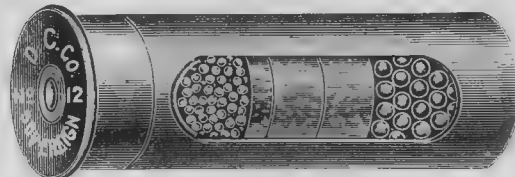
"Manitoba wheat since the beginning of this month has been running a show of its own in the Winnipeg market, at least so far as June and July wheat on the option market is concerned. On the last day of May our July wheat closed at 91½c., by the 5th inst. it was up to 96c., and by the 12th it was up to 102c. Since then it has been for the most part dull and hovering between 100 and 101½c. This advance of 8½c. to 10c. also applies to cash or spot 1 and 2 northern, but not to the lower grades. Three northern, which was 82c. on May 31st, is only 84c. today, and the highest price for 3 northern in the interval is only 85c., and other low grades are in the same position. It

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WINNIPEG

We are reliable, and will handle your cars promptly and carefully, and send returns to you without delay.

Refer to your banker as to our standing.

Licensed and Bonded.

OATS

ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Write for prices and shipping directions

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

WINNIPEG.

is not possible to give adequate reasons for the advance in our July wheat and our cash 1 and 2 northern. There is no milling or export demand influencing the price, and it seems a purely speculative movement. Many millers at country points in Manitoba are selling 1 and 2 northern for July delivery, intending to ship the wheat to fill their sales, as they consider it more profitable to sell such wheat at present prices, than to hold it to make into flour. The only thing to keep prices for 1 and 2 northern up to present level for a length of time is crop failure, of which at present there are no signs. Speculative manipulation may advance the price yet a little more, but there is always the risk that the speculative operator or operators who have engineered the advance, may either not be able to keep it up, or may see their profit in getting prices down again, and a sudden and sharp collapse may take place at any time. Therefore, it would seem prudent to sell wheat that has been held over till this time at present good prices. There is practically no demand for wheat of any grade for milling or shipping, and trade in cash or spot wheat is decidedly dull. Today's prices close, 1 northern 100½c.; 2 northern, 97½c.; 3 northern, 84c.; No. 4 extra, 76c.; No. 4 wheat, 75c.; No. 5 wheat, 64c.; feed wheat, 61c.; and feed 2, 59c.; spot or June delivery. On the option market futures closed, June, 100c.; July, 101½c.; October, 82c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

Winnipeg Inspections.

The inspections at Winnipeg for the first fourteen days of June were as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 2 cars; 1 northern, 64; 2 northern, 294; 3 northern, 170; 4 extra, 23; No. 4, 58; No. 5, 37; feed, 13; feed 2, 6; rejected 1, 3; rejected 2, 3; no grade, 3; rejected, 9; condemned, 8; screenings, 6. Total 699 cars. Total for same two weeks last year, 1,135 cars.

Oats—No. 1, 1 car; No. 2, 33; No. 3, 10; rejected, 35. Total, 79 cars.

Barley—No. 3, 1 car; No. 4, 4. Total, 5 cars.

Flax—None.

OATS.

There is a scarcity of oats on the local market. The inspections for the past fortnight have been only about large enough to supply the needs of the city of Winnipeg, with-

out considering the demand from outside points. Prices quoted are as follows: No. 2, 40 to 41 c.; No. 3, 39c.; feed, 36 to 37c.

BARLEY.

None offering.

LIVE STOCK.

The following is Mullins' Report; the quotations for export cattle are based on the cabled advice of June 15:

It is our intention to continue for this season the handling and forwarding of live stock on consignment and thorough arrangements have been completed in all the leading centres, so that the best market prices can be obtained with the least possible expense. We have careful attendants at the different feeding points and every care will be given to shipments.

We may say that several of the large ranch companies have already placed their beef shipments with us for disposal this year.

We are equally anxious for an improvement in the market over last year, so that we can secure our patrons good results.

We quote the different markets as follows:

Chicago—Best quality cattle, \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt.

Toronto—Best quality cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.; butchers' best quality, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Winnipeg—Butchers' best quality, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.; hogs, \$5.75 sheep, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

London—Best quality cattle, \$12.00 to \$12.50 per cwt., dressed weight.

Liverpool—Best quality cattle, \$12, dressed weight.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Supplies are coming in freely and prices are weakening. A considerable quantity of the home dairy butter that is coming forward is scarcely up to the standard in quality, which has a tendency to depress values all round. Creamery bricks are quoted at 20c., and boxes at 19c. Dairy butter is worth from 13 to 15c. in tubs and from 15 to 18c. in pound prints. Cheese is down and shows a tendency to go lower. It is quoted at 9½ to 10c.

EGGS.

Eggs are not coming forward so freely as usual at this season and prices have stiffened with a good demand. They are quoted at 16c. wholesale in Winnipeg.



More Attention Paid to Dairying.

There promises to be a considerable expansion of the dairy industry in Western Canada during the present season. This is especially true in Alberta, where several new creameries have been put up and are in operation this season.

It has been the unanimous testimony of commercial men for the past year, that, in those parts of Alberta where creameries are in operation, trade has been good; there seemed to be plenty of money in circulation; people were buying freely; and, better than that, they were paying cash for what they got. On the other hand, in those districts in which there was no dairying but in which the farmers were depending entirely on other lines of agriculture for their income, trade has been discouragingly dull throughout the season. The people were buying only the actual necessities of life, and even these were purchased largely on credit. The credit extended by the local merchant to his customers was, in turn, reflected upon the wholesale houses, who, in many instances, found themselves carrying on a sort of banking business in addition to their regular line of trade. This, of course, they could not be expected to do for nothing; the additional expense had to be recovered in the form of an increased price for goods.

Dairying as a vocation may have its disadvantages, but it has also many advantages. It is true, that it entails a good deal of work; it makes a steady and continuous demand on one's time and attention. But it is also true, that it furnishes a steady and reliable income. It is almost invariably the case, in all agricultural countries, that in the dairying districts are to be found the most prosperous farmers. The farms are generally the best kept and the best equipped, and the homes are usually the best built and the best furnished. This may sound, to some, like an extravagant claim; but let the incredulous inform themselves well of the facts before they undertake to dispute it.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

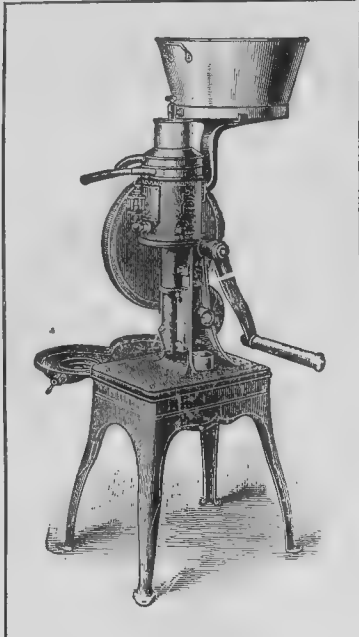
How would you buy a million dollars' worth of separators? You would learn everything about them. Try them everywhere, everywhere. Investigate from "A" to "Zard." The John Deere Plow people did so and have bought, outright, after exhaustive trials and thorough examination, nearly

A Million Dollars Worth of Tubular Cream Separators. They bought to sell—staked a million, and a world wide reputation, on Tubular quality. More positive proof of Tubular superiority is impossible. The low supply can—simple, easy to wash, tubular bowl—are found only in Sharples Tubular Separators. Big implement dealers—the strongest houses in the world, those who get first choice—know this and select the Tubular. Such are the Dairy Outfit Co., England; Richter & Robert, Germany; S. Plissonier, France; Newell & Co., Australia; Runciman & Co., Argentine. In their judgment Tubulars are best and their judgment is dependable—is right. Ask for catalog No. D 116.

Sharples Co.
Chicago, Illinois

P. M. Sharples
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SAVE \$10.00 PER COW EVERY YEAR.

A Five Dollar Gold Piece is not as large as a silver dollar, nor a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR is not as big as a barn but you can't estimate the value of either from its size.

A separator is valuable in proportion to its profit earning powers, not the amount of iron and steel which enters into its construction.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR in its present simple and compact form guarantees an interest of 25% to 100% on its cost and lasts a lifetime. Will your largest implement do as much? The number of DE LAVAL SEPARATORS daily in use exceeds by ten times all other makes combined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

The steady, continuous work on a dairy farm is disagreeable to some temperaments, but not many men object to the monthly check. The dairyman cannot loaf for six months in the year and gamble with chance for the remaining six months; he must stay at home and attend to business, but he is grinding out the grist all the year round.

What the Dairyman Should Know.

A recent address by John Gould, one of the most widely known practical dairymen on the continent, contains so many good things that we are tempted to reproduce the following extracts:—

"The dairyman should know that nothing ever happens in this world. Everything is the result of a cause, or a series of causes, and the man who gets nearest to nature's heart and comes to know her secrets, finds out that all of nature's great processes are carried on under certain laws, which produce effects, and there is no luck or chance. Success in this world is simply being prepared to take advantage of an opportunity, and makes emphatic the old saying that 'knowledge is power.' This all applies to the dairyman with peculiar emphasis, for he is brought into co-partnership with nature and its underlying forces, as no other man on earth.

"One might say that the dairy is made up of hidden mysteries and their finding out leads to the attaining of great success. The dairyman is brought face to face with soil management and crop growth, he is confronted by the greatest of all mysteries, the cow and her motherhood; and he has to know, as best man can know, the problem of that motherhood, and administer to it with understanding; else all fails; for dairying is, first and last, the result of a commerce with the cow's motherhood, and he who best realizes this, and administers to it and in his heart sincerely prays for more light and wisdom, becomes the best dairyman.

"In calling attention to what a dairyman should know, I wish to say in advance, that what we call the economics of dairying can be obtained only by the most studious and intelligent attention to the business, and common sense application of well grounded truths; not an attempt to bolster up self opinion and tradition, which leads more men astray than any one thing else, but asking 'what is truth?' and following it is always uphill progress. Failure is a form of toboggan slide. Good dairying consists in combining harmonious factors, and successful dairying is no more the result of luck, or chance, than would be an attempt to throw 1,000 letters of the alphabet into the air, and expect them to come

down in the order of the Lord's Prayer.

"The dairyman should know and feel that pride in his business is a great element towards attaining success. A man who dislikes his business, or is not in harmony with his vocation, is always a grumbler, and always sees great possibilities in some other lines of work, that he has little knowledge of. Knowing all one can about his business, and hungering and thirsting after more, makes enthusiasm for one's vocation. Pride in vocation, pride in skill edged production, pride in one's skill, pride in his herd, and desire for its betterment, pride in one's relations to the commercial world, even if it is strictly local, are the foundations of a dairyman's success. I do not mean a pride that results in a personal egotism and greed, but the honest pride that begets honesty, wins success, makes loyalty to home and farm conspicuous. Such men hope all things; do all things; help build high the walls of society, industry, and integrity; and make the world move with better equilibrium.

"Of good rights, the dairyman should be the world's best citizen, and stand quite as near, or nearer, God's throne

than any other man on earth; for while dairying should call out a man's best industrial effort, it should not be made

The Cream Separator that is the Cheapest in the End.

There are some folks who are everlastingly trying to get "something for nothing." They buy a wagon at a "bargain" price because the agent says it's "just as good." And then, after a few months, when the tires and spokes have all loosened up, they cuss the wagon.

Price not the only Difference.

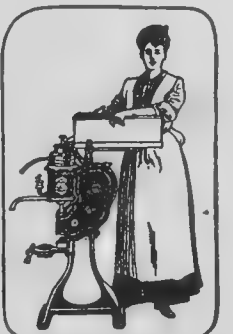
It's the same way with cream separators. You can buy many other separators for less money than the U. S. Cream Separator sells for, but before you've finished paying for the experiment you'll find price isn't the only difference. The cheaper separators soon get out of adjustment because built of cheaper material by inferior manufacturing methods; they consume twice the necessary amount of oil; they have a bowl that will not run true, and does not skim clean. The repairs in the first few years would pay the difference for the U. S. Cream Separator.

Durability is Important.

The U. S. Cream Separator has stood the test of time. Many of them have been in use for 10 years, and cost less than a dollar for repairs. They run easy, skim cleaner than others, have a simple bowl, enclosed gears, and a convenient low supply can.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt., have printed in a handsome booklet a few of the thousands of letters from satisfied users of the U. S. Cream Separator. This booklet will save you money when you buy a separator, and a post card will bring it to you.

To insure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for their Canadian customers, they ship from their warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, but all letters should be addressed to Bellows Falls, Vt.



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the whole object of life, but an aid to home building, character making, good citizenship, world bettering, and making prominent a man's best mentality, moral, social and intellectual.

"The dairyman should know with certainty about breeds of cows, and their adaptation to his particular wants, and his pride should stimulate him to have a herd of the breed he admires most, not a herd of mixed breeds. Decide upon one breed, and make it a chief concern to maintain it, and better its quality. Have this in mind, that the mixing of breeds is the chief cause of common and cheap stock seen everywhere; and more, get this fact established in one's mind, that feed does not make breed, transform breed, supply breed substitutes, or put butter fat into naturally thin milk, and that the highest type of dairying is the development of breeds. One does not have to look the second time to note that a slip-shod American farmer can breed out, in three generations, what it has taken brains and intelligence five centuries to attain, as witness the droves of checkered, calico cows one sees, with records of 3,000 lbs. of milk each, which milk sells for less than the feed costs to produce it.

"The owners of these cows are living in the past, often on credit, and thinking with 18th century thoughts, have failed to notice that this is a day of progress, that news now comes by telegraph, instead of on horseback, that the sail vessel, the stage coach, 25c. postage, the smooth bore blunderbuss, tin milk pan and homespun cloths, have given place to the methods and customs of a newly revealed world. The progressive world thinks differently, has short cuts and new ways of doing old things; and is becoming a world of experts and specialties. The advanced owners of flocks and herds now base calculations on stock that has form for purpose, and are not using combination tools, or cows that are good for milk for the city trade, milk for a cheese factory, supplies for a creamery, give a perfect heifer calf one year, a flat backed, blocky steer the next, and when a dozen years of dairy life are over sells alongside a big western steer at \$6 per 100 lbs.

"Men who are still trusting to luck—a trust, by the way, that has wrecked more men than all the real trusts combined—are still doing this. Men who do not read, think, study and keep up with the times—and there are armies of them up north—are wedded in some way to a dairying without plan, future aim or purpose. A cow census of 1,000 dairies in six northern states showed that 40 per cent. of the dairies did not give milk enough in the year to pay for their feed at market rates. Twenty-five per cent. were in the rail fence class, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and on the fence, seesawing when feed and milk were the highest, and 35 per cent. of them were making money for their owners. This was revealed: that not a keeper of one of the cheap dairies was a reader of dairy literature, or was a dairy student; and in every instance, the keepers of the best herds were students of dairy literature, and the best herds every time were pure bred. The cross breeds were but little better than scrubs and the 3,000 pound dairies were made up of cross breeds, mixed with no breeds, and had care in proportion to their breed entanglements. Moreover, it was among these farmers that the idea was prevalent that book learning and dairy schools were all bosh, that high bred cows were the fad of rich men, that timothy hay was better than silage, that health in cows was the result of exposing them in winter to cold weather, and drinking ice water, and that they knew more about dairying than any dude professor. These are the men who bring dairying down to a low average; a class of men who do not live, but simply exist. They never meet the world in a square deal. Their activities are balanced to the notch by their stupidity, and their only hope of betterment is to be found in funerals! If they ever get to heaven, they will have to be kidnapped, and carried in by main strength.

"The dairyman must know that the great victories of the industrial world are won by experts, who are finding out about one thing and are succeeding by doing that one thing exceedingly well. Lawyers pay strict attention to law, the physician to his medicine case, the preacher to his pulpit, and the signal success of the dairyman must be won the same way—with this provision, he must know more than one thing, he must know all about himself, ask himself and give an honest answer to the question, 'What do I know about this dairy business?' and what is lacking he must seek out with great diligence. He must know farm life and soil physics, crops and their culture, feeds and feeding, be gifted in cow knowledge, understand about breeding, and know what is a harmonious nick in mating.

"He must know about out crosses and their influence. He must be a veterinarian, a producer, a manufacturer, a student of commerce, as to the disposal of his produce, a reader of men, a leader of labor, a diligent student, an every day investigator; and yet hold all these subservient to law, order and morality.

"This dairyman should know that, as an industry, it wants intelligent and educated men that can face the problems of the farm and dairy and the knotty problems of life with a confidential attitude and stand for them with as sturdy manhood as do the professional men and the captains of industry before their duties. Did you ever think that the life on the farm and its duties, calls for a wider and deeper quality of mind than the man who runs a factory, or pleads a law case before twelve fellow citizens sitting in a jury box? This dairyman should be, as I have noticed, versed in many things; and to do this he needs all the help of study, institutes, conventions and the like. He must ask for better schools, schools that teach live things, not the dusty antiquities that are misfits in our 20th century industrial life. He should ask and insist upon having agricultural schools that do teach agriculture as its first requisite, rather than the classics and athletics. Let the athletics be of the farm field; put elementary agriculture into the country schools; let us have dairy schools here and there. Let us raise the dignity of farming, by making its education conspicuous.

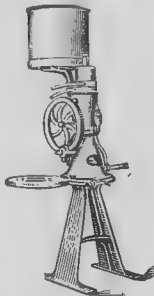
"The farmer has never forced the education of his class. He has stood back and let his strength go to educate the professions and the industries. Let him now see and insist that the greatest arena of intellectual power is in agriculture, and demand his share and no more, and be content with nothing less than a square deal."

If you could only see the Easy Running

EMPIRE

Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



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Efficiency,

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The Cream Separator that **skims the cleanest, wears the longest, and has a low down supply can.**

Only five bearings, three of these are "case hardened" ball bearings. **Very easy to turn and easy to clean.**

The skimming device in No. 1 consists of **only two parts**; No. 1a, **only three cylinders.**

Don't buy before examining the National.

Made in three sizes:

No. 1A—500 lbs. per hour.

No. 1 —350 lbs. per hour.

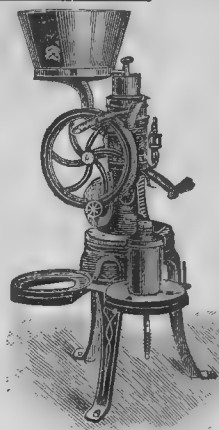
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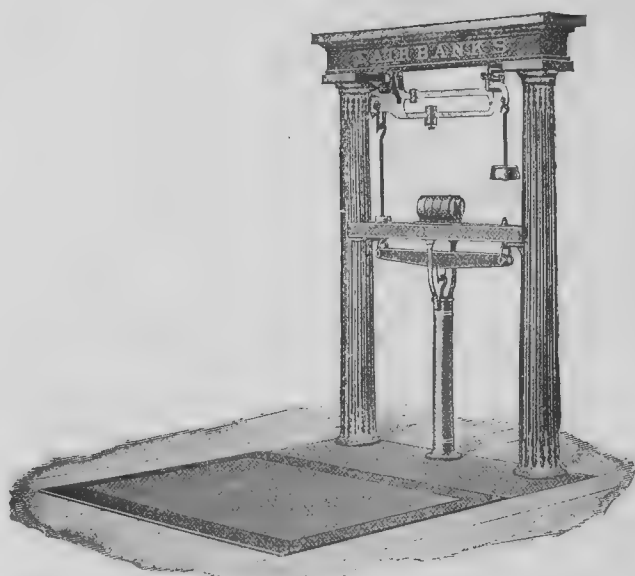
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Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure them, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, JUNE 20, 1905.

THE FERRIS CASE.

Delegates to the last Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon will remember the resolution passed pledging the Association to support Mr. Ferris, of Portage la Prairie, if the case between the C.N.R. and himself should be appealed by the railway company to the supreme court. Judgment had previously been given in favor of Mr. Ferris for wheat lost from a car, but the convention wished to prevent the possibility of a monied corporation ultimately winning by dragging an individual with limited means into extended and very expensive litigation; hence the action taken by the delegates present.

This case has attracted a good deal of attention, but the curtain has fallen on the last scene; the railway company has withdrawn its appeal. We are glad to note this, and not only congratulate the Grain Growers' Association that its funds (none too large) will be available for work of a more satisfactory nature, but we also commend the C.N.R. upon its good sense in backing down from any attempt to fight the organized farmers of Manitoba—something that no railroad company, or other public organization, for the matter of that, can afford to undertake.

GOOD ROADS.

Road building in Western Canada is, comparatively speaking, still in its infancy. It is true that we have portions of country in every stage of development with roads to correspond. In our newer districts may be found the sinuous prairie trail, stretching its tortuous length across the country, keeping to the dry ground, and selecting the easiest grades. This prairie trail has served its purpose well. When at its best, no better road could be easily imagined. But as the country becomes settled, travel is gradually restricted to the road allowances and then the problems of road building begin to thrust themselves upon our attention: sloughs must be drained and the road must be graded across them; culverts must be put in; bridges must be built; hills must be cut and the roads constructed across the coulees and ravines in such a way as to present the easiest possible grades.

The expenditure for road and bridge building is, in the older settled districts, one of the largest items in our municipal expense; and, with the exception of the schools, it is probably the most important part of the work of our municipal councils. The value of a good system of roads and bridges in a district is inestimable. The accessibility of the market is one of the most important factors in determining the value of farm lands, and every farmer knows that the distance to town depends very much on the condition of the roads.

It is, therefore, important that all work in connection with road improvement be well and economically done. Those of our readers who have come from the older settled provinces of Canada know something of the tremendous waste of money and energy that may be incurred in road building unless the work be well directed. The temptation to adopt time-serving methods is too strong for most men. We build roads for the present rather than for the future, and, as a consequence, the work has to be done over and over again. Our roads have suffered, too, from a want of system, or, rather, of uniformity of system. One had charge of the work last year and, of course, directed the road work according to his own particular ideas of how a road ought to be made or repaired. Another, with wholly different ideas of road construction, has charge of the work this year. And so we find ourselves working at cross purposes from year to year, the one year's work annulling that of another until the waste of time and money becomes an unpleasant thing to contemplate.

Would it not be well for each of our provincial governments to employ an engineer that is an expert on roads and place his services at the disposal of the municipalities? This man might be employed as a sort of travelling instructor. He might go about from place to place and give demonstrations in road construction, showing the use and advantages of the latest appliances. A piece of model road might be graded in a place that would illustrate the important principles of road construction; such as drainage, a good crown, an easy and uniform grade, the right way to put in a culvert, etc. Municipalities having difficult pieces of road to build, such as across a piece of slough, or a bad ravine, or having a bridge to build in an awkward place, might secure the services of this engineer as expert adviser.

Such an appointment as we have suggested would not be without precedent. Several years ago, the Ontario department of agriculture appointed an expert as provincial instructor in road making, and he has been able to render the province excellent service. A campaign of road improvement was started; the subject was discussed in farmers' institute meetings; pieces of model road were built in various places; municipalities had the advantage of expert advice when purchasing expensive

road making machinery; and in many ways the appointment has been amply justified. Similar campaigns of road improvement have been organized in a number of the states of the Union. At the last assembly the Iowa Legislature created what is known as the Iowa Highway Commission. One of the duties of this commission is to conduct annually a short course in road making for the benefit of township councillors, road superintendents, pathmasters and others interested in road construction. These men will be convened for one week at the agricultural college, and the course will consist of practical instruction in grading, building culverts and small bridges, and all the ordinary processes of road building. There will be a large exhibit of all the modern road making machinery and appliances. Cement culverts of various designs will be built by the class during the week. Practical instruction will be given in the use of road surveying instruments, how to take levels and find the best outlets for drains, determine the right place for culverts, etc. In addition to the practical work, a series of lectures will be given on various phases of the road question.

This is a step in the right direction, and an idea that we might well copy. Let us have a campaign of education on the subject of roads. We need not only more wide-spread information, but also greater interest and a better appreciation of the importance of the subject. Now is the time to take the matter up before we have wasted too much time and money in ineffective, because ill directed, effort.

THE FARMER AND EXPERIMENTATION.

There is something wrong with the methods of the farmer who does not know better how to farm at the end of any season than at its beginning. Every day brings its opportunities for gathering information, and the man who improves his chances of learning as he goes along is soon to be the man of intelligence, no matter how meagre may have been his store of knowledge at the commencement.

In referring to this increase in knowledge, we have especially in mind that enlargement that grows out of actual practical experience, as, after all, it is this class of knowledge upon which the average man learns to place his dependence, and according to which his methods are regulated. All other things being equal, the man with the most experience should always be the best farmer.

But the gaining of experience is largely a matter that is under one's control. There are men who in five years' farming acquire a greater and much more varied fund of experience than other men gather in as many decades. The former class are ready at all times to strike out on new lines that appear as if they might be worth trying; the latter always do things in the same old way, and the experience of one year is pretty nearly a repetition of that of all the years that have gone before.

We believe that as a class farmers do not do as much experimenting as they should. We do not mean that they should experiment along original lines and test things without having any idea as to the results that are likely to follow; but rather that they should try things that to them are new experiments, but that have been recommended by men whose advice seems likely to be reliable. There are a great many ways in which new pointers come to every man, and there are a thousand ways in which they may be tested, and, if found sound, turned to good account. Here is a man whose wheat crop is caught by frost every second year, and the price is knocked down accordingly; he has read in his agricultural paper that Preston, Stanley, or some of the other new hybrid wheats are a few days earlier, but he does not act on the suggestion. Why not secure a few pounds of the seed from some reliable source and try

the experiment of growing it? Here is a man who has always depended upon feeding his pigs on grain foods. He hears a neighbor say that he saves a good deal of money by letting his growing hogs have the run in the summer time of a patch of green feed. Why not break away from the old methods and try the experiment? Some institute speaker who during all his life has been gathering experience in horticulture comes along and gives a list of hardy fruits and trees that he claims every farmer can and should grow. Why not test the matter? When we come to think of it, are there not hundreds of things that many farmers have not tried, but upon which it might pay them handsomely to do a little experimenting?

This is the age of new ideas. In agriculture, especially, this is true, because there are now so many agencies for the gathering and the spread of new knowledge. The experimental farms with their reports, the agricultural press with its interchange of ideas among practical farmers, the institute and grain growers' meetings, the live stock conventions, the inventors of new machinery—these and many more mediums are all identified with the propaganda, so that it is easier for the farmer of today to learn of better ways than was the case in any previous age of the world's history.

We do not mean by this that the farmer should be ready to forsake old and tested ways for every new scheme that it proposed. Many methods fit one man's circumstances and are entirely unsuited to those of another. We must use judgment; we must not be fickle or run to faddism; but, if we are to make progress, we must be ready at all times to adopt and adapt the suggestions that come to us and that seem to point toward improvement. "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to cast the old aside." Success in any line is most likely to be made by the man of progressive ideas and methods.



GIRL'S SECRET.

"Aunt Cassie came to visit us and she saw I was nervous, had the fidgets all the time, and she asked me many questions, and finally said, 'Why, you dear, sweet girl, it's not your temper that's bad, it's your constitution that's out of kilter. You sit right down now and write a letter to Dr. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., tell him all your symptoms'—and so I did. It wasn't long before I had a long reply, carefully going over my case and telling me just what to do. I date my present happiness and little Cupid's return to the very day I sat down to write that letter to Dr. Pierce, for his advice was so good and his 'Favorite Prescription' worked such a complete change in me that now my former cheerfulness and good health—not to say anything of good looks—are restored to me. I have summoned Tom back to my side and we are to be married in June."

The proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

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The Horse-Chestnut.

C. B., Prince Albert, Sask.—“Would the horse chestnut mature in this climate if planted?”

Answer.—We have never heard of or seen a horse chestnut tree in the West. The tree is none too hardy in many of the higher parts of Ontario.

A Farmer's Mathematical Problem.

Subscriber, Morris, Man.—“A farmer starts three binders in a field of grain. A starts in first, B second and C third. They cut all day and in the evening they quit in the same relative positions as those in which they started in the morning. Has A cut more than B, and B cut more than C, and, if so, what percentage?”

Answer.—Every time a binder goes around a field it reduces the circumference of the standing area eight times the width of the swath being cut. Thus, if the binders were each cutting, say, six feet, B would in each round, have to travel 48 feet less than A, and C 48 feet less than B. Each binder would cut 288 square feet (about one one hundred and fiftieth part of an acre) less than the binder taking the round just ahead of it. If the binders each cut 15 rounds in the day, A would cut 1-10 of an acre more than B and 1-5 of an acre more than C.

Proper Seasons for Breaking.

Subscriber, Longlaketon, Assa.—1. “What are the best months to break land intended for wheat? 2. Is it a good plan to break light in the fall, and backset in the spring for oats?”

Answer.—1. May, June, and the early part of July. 2. No. If it is necessary to break in the fall, it is better to break deeply and cultivate well on the surface. If sod is broken lightly while the grass is in a dormant condition, the sod will not rot readily, and the grass will not be killed, but will come up the next season almost as strong as ever.

Two Letters on Home-Made Well Boring Contrivances.

Norman McNutt, Milestone, Assa.:—“On page 430 of your issue of May 5, a subscriber at Lloydminster, Sask., writes asking for suggestions as to how to make and use a well-boring contrivance for prospecting for water in hard clay. If he wants one to use by hand, here is a rough description of one that gives the best satisfaction of any we have used. We have a mining auger, one and a half inches in diameter, made on the same principle as is used for drilling coal. About two inches of the end of the screw is flattened and cut the shape of a W, being split up the middle about one and one half inches. The edges are widened so as to bore a three inch hole and one side is turned each way to make it grip, but not too much or it will turn too hard. A two or two and a half inch wood auger will do as well. Have a rod about six feet long welded to the auger with a loop on the upper end. Then have rods made with a hook about three inches long, large enough to hook into the loop of the auger. Have hook on one end and a loop on the other. This is the handiest coupling we have used. We use one eight foot rod and the rest twelve feet long. All rods are five-eighths of an inch square, so they can be turned with a wrench; or, if desired, a handle can be fitted to the rods. Keep plenty of water in the hole, as the clay can then be raised more easily. It will take about two men to operate this auger.”



VIEW OF VICTORIA, B.C. CARNEFAC IN THE FOREGROUND.

John C. Haddock, Edmonton, Alberta.:—“I noticed a subscriber from Lloydminster asking about a home-made well boring apparatus. I had some iron rods $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, 8, 12 and 16 feet long with a hook on one end and a loop on the other. There was one extra rod with a two inch auger on it, one with a 4 inch auger, and an eight inch post hole auger on another. Two men with monkey wrenches can put the 2 inch auger down from 40 to 80 feet a day. A triangular derrick of poles set over the hole with a pulley on top and a windlass on one side makes it easier to draw up. In very hard dirt we put water down, although the suction in raising the earth is then sometimes hard. We used the two inch auger first till we struck water, then reamed out with the 4 inch, then used the 8 inch. Then we put galvanized iron pipes like stove pipes down, and the well was done. We went as far as 140 feet deep, and had the deepest hole done inside of two weeks. The depth one wants to go governs the length of rods. Ours cost about \$9, and that is the cheapest and best way for a farmer to get water. If you can get another man to turn while the other two are on the windlass, it makes quicker and easier work.”

Commercial Fertilizers.

T. J. F., Hartney, Man.:—“About how much nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia should I apply as top dressing to wheat? Give name of firm from whom it could be ordered, also cost per ton.”

Answer.—Top dressings of such commercial fertilizers as these are sometimes found to be profitable on the more expensive lands of the older countries, but with such large areas of rich soil at our command we would not encourage their use here. The man whose soil has been cultivated and cropped in such a way as to have considerably exhausted its supply of nitrogen, will find the liberal application of barnyard manure, the growing of clover (if possible) and rotations with grass crops a much more economical way of putting it in good shape than to apply commercial fertilizers at the prices it would be necessary to pay here. If nitrate of soda were being used, a dressing of about 200 lbs. to the acre should be given in two applications. About 150 lbs. of sulphate of

ammonia would be about equal to this. As nearly as we can get estimates, the price would likely be about \$6.00 per hundred weight for the former and \$9.00 for the latter. This is considerably higher than the prices at which these fertilizers are purchased in the East. Write the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

Old Countryman Tells About English Hiring Methods.

Thos. Bennett, Raymond, Alta.:—“In regard to the matter of hiring by the year, recently discussed in your columns, I may say that I am a Northumbrian, two years from England, and have just had my 38th birthday, so that I have had a fair experience of life. Being born of old country parents, whose history goes very far back as amongst the farmer class, and being brought up on the bonnie banks of Tyneside, I was early put out to work amongst weeds, etc., and nearly all my play hours were spent either on the farm or garden, for which as a boy I got great credit. That was the only encouragement I got, except that at holiday time I might get sixpence to spend, or when there were Sunday school trips to the seaside I might reach 30 or 40 cents. I was rich then. When I was 14 years of age, my father died, which was very unfortunate for me, more so as I was his favorite. But I spurred up courage; I went to May hirings held at Hexham and hired for 6 months.

“These hirings held in the market place, occur half yearly for single servants, and for miles around it is quite a day. They are held on May 13th or 14th and again in November. You make your bargain for so much wages, and then the farmer gives you a shilling, which is known as earl money. Then you arrange the day for going out. Now, as the hirings come around like the seasons, you keep getting knowledge of good places, bad, and indifferent ones, which all helps you to make satisfactory bargains in the future. There is the master who is known as a ‘bully,’ another as a ‘mean beast,’ then comes what is known as the ‘bad meat house.’ This matter of the meat supply cuts a great figure in a lad’s comfort, as growing lads need meat, a fact not always recognized by farmers.

“Now a man who has a good home

can, as a rule, get a good servant for something less than usual. Not only that; if the lad or lass suits, he or she may stay one, two or three years, which is better for both parties. I have been in all of them, and I can tell any young man from bitter experience that to travel round may have its pleasures, but, as with the rose, there is always the thorn, and the flower always fades before the thorn, so that after the pleasure of wandering round is over you often find yourself pretty near the thorn of discomfort. I cannot see any more money in it, but less, as you are continually spending when removing from one place to another; when all is taken into account, I know the wanderer is out every time.

“Since I have come to Canada I have seen and heard a great deal about English farmers being of no use out here. I have never had the pleasure of meeting a real English or Scotch farmer out West, but I will say that if I were to see a farm where one lived I should know it, because a real British farmer is a man not to be despised. In fact, I should like to see some of our Western farmers cultivate their faculties in the same way by having their places put tidy.”

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Rational Care of Poultry.

The mainstay of success in growing poultry in hot weather is shade, cleanliness, plenty of room and proper care, says the Country Gentleman.

We all understand the meaning of shade, but not all seem to know the meaning of cleanliness; plenty of room is not well defined, and proper care too often neglected.

Cleanliness for poultry refers to having them and their surroundings sufficiently clean to remove the presence of vermin, unpleasant odors and unhealthful conditions for old and young.

Plenty of room demands house or coop conveniences to keep them clean, dry and comfortable, with sufficient ground to roam over, where the young chicks at least will have a full supply of green food, bugs and worms.

Proper care covers the greatest scope in poultry growing. Housing, feeding and general management all come under this, and must be thoroughly understood if one is to succeed with the young chicks.

Do not believe that you can put the eggs under the hen and allow her to do the rest. This may have been the way in your grandfather's days, but things are different now. We must do our full share or fail.

Do not overlook present opportunities, for so sure as you neglect the sitting hens, the young chicks, the old hens, the incubator or the brooder, just so sure will you want for market poultry, fresh-laid eggs, fat, toothsome roasters, and the income from the same when the cold blasts of winter are here.

Patience, perseverance and continued efforts during the summer will make up for all time lost during the cold, backward spring. Nature will claim her own and provide the way for the speedy maturing of the chicks. Our part is to take advantage of all that offers, and push the youngsters for all it is possible to gain through a regular system of plentiful feeding.

Reasonable returns for money invested and time expended in labor and care of poultry may be expected by all who have sufficient experience to handle the fowls. Those who do not understand their management must learn by experience. This is often an expensive teacher, but a good one. All must gain this experience. It is better to win it by degrees from a small beginning rather than to go into it big and pay the task-masters in proportion.

The reasonable application of good common sense is the most certain way to succeed with all branches of poultry-growing. Too much coddling and fancy ways are not best for success. Manage them like chickens, and as chickens should be handled, and all will go well with them. If handled like hot-house plants less success will be attained. Keep poultry as it should be kept—not along the fancy lines that are followed with delicate house pets.

Proper care of poultry provides comfortable, dry coops for the mother hen and chicks, healthful houses for the old stock, clean surroundings for all, and sufficient ground for them to run over without danger of contamination. By cleanliness you must understand that the houses should be so kept as to permit of going into them without noticing the presence of unpleasant odors, dust or filth. The floors, roosts and dropping boards should have enough attention to prevent the accumulation of droppings or the presence of vermin. The interior and floors should be free from dampness, and the whole house should be properly ventilated without drafts of air passing through. The mother hen and chicks must have coops sufficiently large for them to move about inside. When it is raining or wet they should be confined within the coops to keep them dry. The larger the coops may be,

within reason, the more comfortable will it be for the occupants when the bad weather creates conditions that indicate that it will be best for their welfare to shut them within the coop. These coops should have dry board floors covered with earth or sand. For wet weather, at least, movable board bottoms or floors are good, for when the ground is dry and warm it makes the best floor for the coop.

As the warm weather comes upon us, the hen lice and other insects make their appearance, unless cleanliness, care and sanitary conditions are strictly adhered to. With these, come gapes and other ailments, all of which combine to destroy the young or growing chicks. With the horse, they say, "Well groomed is half fed." With the chick, if shielded from the damp and vermin, they are better than half reared. If the old fowls are fairly well provided for and kept free from filth and vermin, they should do well; if not, they must fail in their returns.

Shade during the summer months is an absolute necessity for the health and comfort of the fowls. Both old and young suffer for want of shade in extremely hot weather. They must also have plenty of water to drink, or they will do but little good. Cold water is not a necessity with them, but it should be fresh, clean and free from odors or impurities. Water constitutes almost one-half of the entire egg.

To give good-flavored eggs, the hen must have pure, fresh water. If our milk or butter is made from wild turnip or onion tops, the flavor is so bad we cannot endure it. No one with good common sense will give to a baby milk from a cow that has been wrongly fed or overheated; yet we will allow our hens to eat the most disgusting of food and drink from manure holes in the barnyard, and wonder why the eggs taste strong.

The food and water taken by the hens govern the flavor of the eggs. The food and water they eat and drink make either good flavored eggs or bad-flavored eggs. If the eggs are poor in flavor because the food made them so, nothing will remedy it. If they are fine in flavor, even age will change this but little. While it is true that an egg is always at its best about 24 hours after being laid, it is also true that some eggs are worse in flavor when laid than are others when two or three weeks old. All eggs become stale and finally bad, but at the same age and in the same condition, eggs that were originally of fine flavor will be much better than will those that were not fine-flavored at the start. Fine-flavored eggs that have not been fertilized by the male will keep longer and maintain their quality and good flavor much longer than will the fertilized eggs. During the very warm weather, it is not unusual for fertile eggs in cases on the way to market to be spoiled by the extreme heat. The germs begin to grow from the influence of the heated atmosphere, just as they would under a hen or in an incubator subject to the same degree of heat.

So many good results come from proper feeding, and so many bad results from improper feeding, that one is at a loss to understand the cause of so many feeding the wrong way, when it is easier to do it the right way. A mixture of all kinds of grain, broken into small pieces, is the best for the young and growing chick. The same mixture of the grains, whole, will be a model food for the fowls. Do not over-supply them with fattening food. Wheat and oats are almost a natural egg-forming ration. If some green food and animal food is fed with these, the hens will produce eggs in winter.

The greatest trouble comes from the two extremes: the one from persistently and continuously feeding only one kind of grain, the other from buying constantly everything heard about and feeding it to the hens. The greatest success and profit comes to those who feed and care for their hens in the natural way, who keep their quarters clean, and feed the hens a proper ration from which they can manufacture the eggs or grow plump carcasses for market.

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Eggs for sale at \$3.00 for 13, either Pullet or Cockerel mating. I got my share of prizes at the Poultry Show held in Winnipeg, Feb., 1903.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE AND FOX TERRIER PUPS

All ages and both sexes.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS

\$2 per setting, three settings \$5.

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THE CHINOOK STRAIN OF BARRED ROCKS

LED at Lethbridge Poultry Show, Feb. 21, 1905, winning for me—1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Pen, 3rd Pullet, and special for best Cock in show, and for my customer—2nd Cock, 2nd Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 3rd Hen.

Eggs for Hatching now—\$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$10.00 per 100.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING

From our acclimatized utility breeds of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 for 8, Imperial Pekin Ducks \$1.00 for 10, \$3.00 per 100; Toulouse Geese, \$2.00 for 3; "Hero egg strain" Barred Plymouth Rocks \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$7.50 per 100; Buff Orpingtons, \$2.00 for 13. All eggs carefully packed and guaranteed to arrive in good order. Our 24-page Catalogue, giving full description, mailed free. At our exhibition took 1st, 2nd old, also 1st Toulouse 2nd young and 1st Our Plymouth Orpingtons won more prizes than any other exhibit. We carry utility breeds only, and fill all orders from eggs from the same flocks we use in our own incubators. We carry a full line of necessary poultry supplies and have had over twenty years experience in poultry raising in Manitoba and can start you right. Address all correspondence

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Egg Laying Contest.

The results have just been published of an interesting egg-laying contest, which was arranged by the Kansas White Wyandotte Club, and conducted for them by the dairy and animal husbandry department of the Kansas Experiment Station. The experiment extended over six months—from November to April, inclusive. Seven pens of six birds each, representing seven different breeds were tested. An accurate record of the performance of each bird in each pen was kept, and also a record of the cost of food consumed.

The following breeds competed: Rose-Comb White Leghorn, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, American Reds, Buff Wyandottes and Single-Comb White Leghorns. The pens competing were furnished by leading fanciers of each of the respective breeds.

In actual net profits over cost of food consumed, the American Reds led the way. These were closely followed by the Rose-Comb White Leghorns, the Buff Wyandottes, Single-Combed White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas in the order mentioned. It should be explained that owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the breeder who furnished the Plymouth Rocks, this pen consisted of hens, while all the other breeds were represented by pullets, which are well known to be better winter layers than hens. The hens in this pen were inclined to over-fatten and were heavy eaters. The American Reds had a slight advantage from the fact that they were pullets all laying freely at the commencement of the test, giving them, so to speak, a running start. They were in fact the only birds that were laying at the commencement of the test.

We reprint below a tabulated statement of the results of the experiment, giving the total number of eggs laid, and the cost of food consumed, based on actual market values at the time the test was conducted:

ROSE-COMB LEGHORNS.					
No.	Eggs laid.	Value.	Feed cost.	Loss.	Gain.
1	92	\$1.278	\$0.439	.....	\$0.839
2	75	1.031	.439	.....	.592
3	31	.512	.361	.....	.151
4	44	.552	.439	.....	.113
5	58	.718	.439	.....	.279
6	96	1.336	.439	.....	.897
7	8	.086	.065	.....	.021
Total	404	\$5.513	\$2.621	.....	\$2.892
LIGHT BRAHMAS.					
1	63	\$0.810	\$0.525	.....	\$0.285
2	34	.383	.525	.....	\$.142
3	49	.655	.525	.....	.130
4	53	.674	.525	.....	.149
5	30	.327	.525	.....	.198
6	38	.416	.525	.....	.109
Total	267	\$3.265	\$3.150	.....	\$0.115
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.					
1	52	\$0.676	\$0.527	.....	\$0.149
2	38	.425	.527	.....	\$.102
3	86	1.177	.527	.....	.650
4	36	.395	.527	.....	.132
5	33	.362	.527	.....	.165
6	34	.372	.527	.....	.155
Total	279	\$3.407	\$3.162	.....	\$0.245
WHITE WYANDOTTES.					
1	55	\$0.689	\$0.507	.....	\$0.182
2	41	.452	.507	.....	\$.055
3	64	.849	.507	.....	.342
4	112	1.585	.507	.....	1.078
5	41	.449	.507	.....	.058
6	39	.429	.507	.....	.078
Total	352	\$4.453	\$3.042	.....	\$1.411
AMERICAN REDS.					
1	93	\$1.369	\$0.499	.....	\$0.870
2	83	1.222	.499	.....	.723
3	64	.833	.499	.....	.334
4	47	.564	.499	.....	.065
5	97	1.399	.499	.....	.900
6	78	1.069	.499	.....	.570
Total	462	\$6.456	\$2.994	.....	\$3.462
BUFF WYANDOTTES.					
1	91	\$1.293	\$0.513	.....	\$0.078
2	85	1.169	.513	.....	.656

3	70	.930	.513	.....	.417
4	76	1.016	.513	.....	.503
5	65	.857	.513	.....	.344
6	8	.124	.513	\$0.389	.....
Total	395	\$5.389	\$3.078	.....	\$2.311
SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.					
1	75	\$0.996	\$0.437	.....	\$0.559
2	5	.054	.032	.....	.022
3	51	.643	.437	.....	.206
4	57	.688	.437	.....	.251
5	51	.620	.437	.....	.183
6	75	1.053	.437	.....	.616
7	33	.364	.407	\$0.043	.....
Total	347	\$4.418	\$2.624	.....	\$1.794

It would be manifestly unfair to base a comparison of the breeds on the results of a single test. So many uncontrollable, and often unknown, circumstances affect the result, that it would be necessary to repeat the experiment many times before we should be justified in drawing any definite conclusions.

One rather striking result of the experiment is that there is almost as wide a difference between the individuals of the same breed as there is between the different breeds themselves. The loss and gain sheet shows a profit of \$1.07 from the best bird, and a loss of 38 cents from the poorest bird in the test. It is plain that utility is not so much a matter of breed as of individuality, and that there is just as much room and just as great a necessity for a vigorous culling and careful selection in the breeding up of a flock of poultry as obtains in any other branch of the breeding industry.

In reporting the results of the contest, the experimenters offer the following observations on the conduct of each of the pens:

First pen, Rose Comb White Leghorns, owned by Mrs. Jennie E. Warren. These were fairly well matured pullets. They seemed rather out of condition at the beginning of the contest, but recovered and gave excellent results through the winter. They were not affected by the low temperature as readily as the Single-Comb White Leghorns. No. 3 of this pen became sick in the early part of February, the ailment being what is commonly called "going light," and the pullet died by No. 7 on April 5.

Second pen, Light Brahmas, owned by Mr. F. A. Brown. These birds have been in the best of condition up to the conclusion of the test. The small egg production early in the season must be explained by the fact that they are slow-maturing fowls. In this pen, and, excepting the Leghorns, in all pens, the egg yield fell during April, owing to the broody condition of the hens. All broody hens were promptly removed to a strange pen to break up this condition, and in ten days were again ready for laying.

Third pen, Barred Plymouth Rocks, owned by Mrs. J. W. Jones. This pen consists of hens, while all others entered were pullets. This was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, and is manifestly unfair to the breed, for hens are generally considered to be poorer winter layers than pullets. The hens were inclined to over-fatness and were heavy eaters.

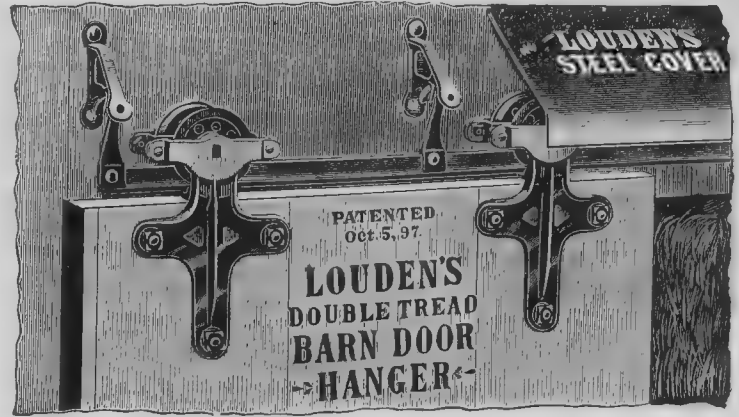
Fourth pen, White Wyandottes, owned by Beecher & Beecher. These pullets have been in prime condition throughout the entire period of the test.

Fifth pen, American Reds, owned by Dr. J. Martin. These pullets were laying when shipped to the college, being the only ones laying at the time. They laid heavily until Jan. 1st, 1905, when several of them molted and stopped laying. They are more inclined to broodiness than any other breed in the contest.

Sixth pen, Buff Wyandottes, owned by Mr. G. C. Wheeler. These pullets have done well.

Seventh pen, Single-Comb Leghorns, owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College. These pullets did well also, but suffered more from the severe cold than any other breed. No. 7 suddenly died on April 17, and was immediately replaced by No. 2.

Louden's Double Tread



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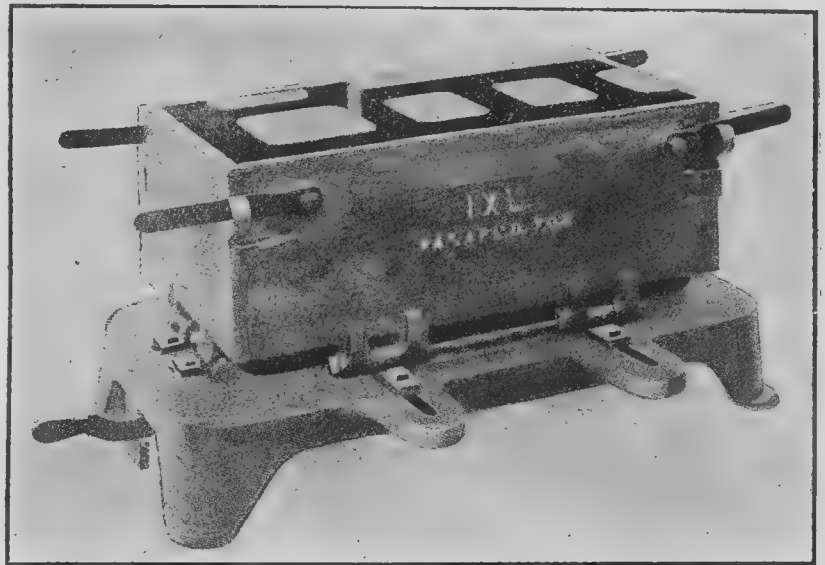
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Horse Warranty.

Thistle, Assa.—A bought a pair of bronchoes from B, who agreed to break them in in two weeks' time, and warranted them fit to break with a 12-inch plow, and stated the horses to be 6 and 7 years old. A gave B a sum in cash and two lien notes. When A went to take the horses he found their shoulders badly galled, and on looking at their mouths found the horses to be much older than stated by B, but was advised to take possession. One horse is intractable, it being impossible to get the harness on, and consequently A has got no work done by the team. 1. Has A a remedy against B for breach of warranty, failing to break in the horses and making a false statement as to their ages, strength, etc. 2. If so, what is the proper course to pursue to recover money paid and the two lien notes? 3. Would A be justified in returning the horses to B, and in the event of B refusing to take them, turn the horses loose?

Answer—1. Yes. A should notify B that the horses are not as warranted to be and ask him to return the notes and the cash payment in exchange for the horses. If he refuses, A should notify him that he will sell the horses. A should then sell for the best price obtainable and then refuse to pay any more on the lien notes. 2. If A received more for the horses than the amount of the cash payment, the excess should be paid to B. 3. A's safest course is as outlined above.

Homestead Duties.

Subscriber, Sask.—"I have a man working for me who has a homestead seven miles from me. He has a house and stable on his farm and ten acres in crop. Can he do his duties re residence by going home Sundays and sleeping on his farm?"

Answer—No; generally speaking, such residence would not fulfill the requirements of the Act. However, if this man resided on his homestead continuously for one year after he made his entry, he would be able to complete his duties in the way you mention. Write to the land agent of your district for full particulars. The Act respecting homesteads is not full and clear, and the practice does not always follow the Act very strictly.

Passing of Ownership.

Subscriber, Man.—"A does work for B and B wants A to take cattle for pay. A meets B and decides upon taking two head, and agreed to take them the next day. It being very wet, A could not go till the day after. When A went the cattle had strayed away and have not been seen since. Who is responsible for the cattle, and is A supposed to pay for them, as there was no delivery?"

Answer—The question here is, whether or not the property in or ownership of the cattle passed to A the day before the cattle strayed. This depends upon the verbal contract which was made between A and B and as we have not the facts very fully we cannot speak with certainty. However, it is most likely that the ownership of the cattle did not pass to A, and in that case he would not be responsible in any way for the loss of the cattle.

Purchase and Sale of Horses—Half Share of Crop.

Three Year Old, Manitoba.—1. "I hire a veterinarian to examine a team of horses for me before buying, and he pronounces them sound. If horses are not as he says, can I recover damages from him? 2. A buys a team of horses from B, giving note for same. When note becomes due, A refused to pay or to renew. Can B seize more than the team, if he cannot sell them for as much as A gave note for? 3. I rent a farm on half shares. If the threshers' measure does not tally with that at the elevator, which should I go by?"

Answer—1. If the veterinary surgeon wilfully misrepresented the horses, you have a right of action for damages against him, but not otherwise. 2. B may seize the team if the note was a lien note, but in no case can he seize more than the team. He may sue A, however, for the full amount of the indebtedness, if he prefers to take that remedy. 3. The one thing necessary is to divide the grain into two equal parts, and if this was done at the machine it would not make any difference if a bushel as measured there did not weigh out the same at the elevator. If, however, it could be proved that all of both halves was drawn to the elevator, and when weighed on the tested scale there they were different, the elevator weights would be regarded as more authentic, and therefore would have to be observed.

Boundary Fence.

Pro Bono Publico, Nanton, Alta.—1. "Kindly define for me the legal meaning of 'using a neighbor's fence.'" 2. A and B are neighbors. A speaks to B about half the cost of fencing the dividing line between them. B agrees to erect half of the fence to meet A's half. Some weeks after B says he cannot fence till next spring and so the fence is open for cattle and horses to get in to destroy A's crop. A informs B that unless fence is done by a certain time he must erect same himself and charge B for labor. B refuses to do anything and says he is not liable for any fence so long as his boundary fence does not join A's."

Answer—1. We presume you wish to know to what extent a neighbor must use a boundary fence in order to make him liable for half the cost. He uses it in this sense when he encloses any portion of his adjoining land by a cross fence connecting with the boundary or line fence. He is considered to use as much of the line fence as forms a side of his enclosure. 2. A may complete the boundary fence and as soon as B makes use of it as outlined above, B must pay to A half the cost of the whole fence, in accordance with the terms of the Fence Ordinance.

Payment of Wages.

Subscriber, Starbuck, Man.—"I hire a man by the year and he gives me notice that at the end of his term he is leaving and asks me to have his money. He is at present working four horses. If I fail to pay on the day he is leaving, can he hold horses till I do pay him?"

Answer—No, the man cannot hold horses as security. He can, of course, sue you immediately the wages are due, if you do not pay him.

Killing of Dog.

Enquirer, Plainview, Assa.—"A valuable dog belonging to A went over to B's place and soon afterwards C's stallion came into B's yard. B set A's dog and also his own on the horse and they drove him back to C's bunch. C came out and killed A's dog. Has A any remedy against C?"

Answer—A has no remedy against C, for according to a North-West Territories' Ordinance: "Any person may kill any dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying cattle, horses, sheep, pigs or poultry elsewhere than on the inclosed land occupied by the owner of such dog."

Holidays for Farm Hands.

Two subscribers ask what holidays a farm hand engaged by the month can legally claim.

Answer.—A man hired on a farm has no holidays except those agreed upon between his employer and himself.

Railway Gravel Pit.

Subscriber, Somerset, Man.—"There is a sand pit on my farm dug out by the C. N. Railway on their right of way. They have no track laid yet. I agree with the company to sell them right of way for \$112 an acre, but they have not paid me for the ground. Can I sell sand from this pit?"

Answer.—The railway company owns and has a right only to that sand or gravel which is on the land that they have bought or expropriated. If the sand you refer to is not on their land they have no right to it.

Trespassing Colts.

Subscriber, Keyes, Man. — "Am troubled with a pair of colts that break into my place at nights. I have notified the owner, but he pays no attention. What constitutes a lawful bar or gate?"

Answer.—As to what constitutes a lawful fence in your municipality, it will be necessary for you to ascertain from the clerk of the municipality. If these two colts break through a lawful fence, you would be justified in impounding them and if you did this the owner of the colts would soon see that they didn't bother you any more.

Hiring Contract.

Norwegian, Teulon, Man. — "On April 29th, I hired a man to start work on May 1st. On April 30 I went to see him and told him that I should not need him. He appeared to be quite satisfied, but two days later sent me a lawyer's letter demanding a month's wages. I told him to come on and work for a month and I would give him a month's wages. He said he couldn't do that as he had other work at better wages. Can he collect a month's wages from me?"

Answer.—This man can collect nothing from you, for he suffered no damage or loss.

Homestead.

J. E. B., Carberry, Man.—"If a man reside on his homestead Saturday and Sunday nights, and work out during the rest of the week for six months, will it count for the six months' residence?"

Answer.—If the terms of the Dominion Lands Act be interpreted strictly, this manner of residing on the homestead is not sufficient. In some cases, however, the Act is not adhered to very closely, and we would advise you to write to the Dominion Lands Agent at the place where you made homestead entry and also to write to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and ask for information on this point. The authorities in the Department of the Interior regulate such matters as this.

Purchase of Land.

Subscriber, Manitoba.—"I bought a farm to be paid for in annual instalments with interest computed on the unpaid principal. Owing to crop failure, I was unable to pay even the interest last year; what steps could the previous owner take?"

Answer.—Unless each payment is made in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the man from whom you bought may commence proceedings to cancel the agreement. The agreement must be cancelled in the manner provided for in the terms of the agreement itself. However, it is not at all likely that the vendor will be so harsh as to demand payment in full of the instalments under the present circumstances. If he does insist on your paying all that is due, you had better endeavor to borrow enough money on the farm or in some other way to make your payment.

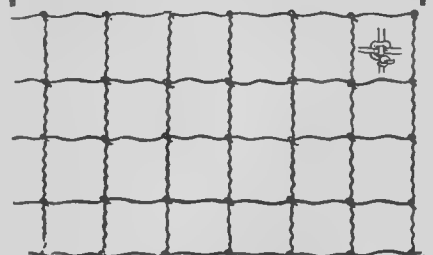
The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

This Company has been in business for fourteen seasons and can fairly claim to have done as profitable a business for those who have insured in it as any other doing business in the same line. An examination of the business done during and since the year 1891, shows that the Company have not only paid losses, but have paid larger amounts per acre on an average during all these years than their competitors. The highest amount paid per acre in any one year was \$7.50, the lowest \$3. On an average for the 14 years the Company has paid \$5.50 per acre and this on an average assessment of 22 cents per acre. Ten years the Company paid the full claims of \$6.00 per acre. Apart from local agents' commissions, for securing business, the total cost of running the Company during the year 1904 was about \$3,000. The report does not set out the method of adjustment of the losses. By pointing out the methods adopted by some Companies in this respect, the just and liberal method of this Company becomes more apparent. In some Companies the farmer is assessed on a basis of a total loss of \$5.00 per acre. Should a storm strike his crop and a total loss result he receives the full amount providing the Company can pay it.

Supposing the loss is only partial, or say one-half or one-fifth of the crop, the farmer is paid a proportion of the loss, as it stands, to the amount insured. Thus for one-fifth or a five-bushel loss on a wheat crop going twenty-five bushels an acre, the farmer is paid one dollar, because one dollar is a fifth of the five he is insured for. For a similar loss The Provincial Mutual pays **Two Dollars**, or forty cents a bushel for every bushel destroyed up to fifteen bushels, or six dollars per acre.

There is no percentage limits in the Provincial Mutual, every loss is adjusted at what it is found to be and thus the farmer whose crops are damaged by hail storms gets paid for the loss sustained, which is what he insures for, and not a percentage of it. If farmers would consider the different methods of paying for damages done by hail storms in Manitoba they would find that the adjustments of the original company, the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company, are still the fairest, and to the loser by storms the cheapest of any Company doing business in the province. The remark was made the other day that the Provincial Mutual was too honest in their method of doing business, **This should be the best kind of a recommendation.**—Deloraine Times. (advt.)

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Keep Your Eyes Open for Weeds.

In every part of the country one can find farms that are practically free from weeds; in all the older sections, at least, he can find, alongside these, other farms where weeds of almost every description are to be found and upon which the yield, as well as the quality, of the crop is considerably affected.

When broken out of the virgin sod a few years ago, all these farms were alike in that they were free from foreign weeds. Why the difference that we behold today? We believe that in many cases the rapid spread of weeds over farms is to be accounted for in a little carelessness with patches that spring from odd seeds dropped at threshing settings or in other places. Unless the owner is very careless or unusually unfortunate in the purchase of foul seed, it is almost an impossibility that a whole farm should be infested with any weed all at once. The commencement is almost always small. One or two plants the first year, a few square yards the second season, a couple of years later the field, and then the whole farm—this is generally the history of the spread of weeds.

We in the West have big ideas; we are anxious to do things in a wholesale way; but we make the suggestion with the firm belief that our advice is good, that it will pay far better to get rid of weeds retail, before there is any need to deal with them by wholesale.

Just at this season we can offer no better advice to farmers than to spend a few days in their fields, taking the boys along with them, in search of weeds that may be just gaining a foothold. Right at this time many of these plants are found without a great deal of trouble, and, once pulled up, their possibilities for spreading are ended. But, if left to ripen their seeds, binders, plows, harrows, and all other implements, as well as the stock, will combine to spread them about. If there is a fair sized patch, indicating that some bad weed has had one or two years seeding in a place, and that there is, therefore, likely to be a good many seeds plowed down to come up in subsequent crops, mark the spot so as to be able to visit it next year and the year after.

Above all, don't allow weeds to go to seed. It is much more economical to take the plow into the wheat field and plow down an acre or two that may be bad with stink weed (French weed), or wild mustard, and to follow this up with such treatment as will clean the land, than to cut a crop from this piece this year, and then have to fight the results that will spring from such methods during the years to follow. It is also much more profitable to take out the mower a little later on and cut a patch of wild oats, curing this part of the crop for hay, than to give this pest a chance to get into the seed grain or to shell its seeds just before harvest.

If a plant is found that seems likely to prove troublesome, but the identity of which is unknown, send a sample to Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He will be pleased to identify the plant, give instructions as to its character, and offer advice in regard to its eradication. This information will cost nothing. Of course the sender must take the precaution to mark the package containing the plant with his name and address, and to write a letter at the same time stating his request.

There is nothing new in what we have thrown out in reference to this

question of getting rid of the weeds, still it is always well to have these matters brought to our attention when their evil effects are most readily seen.

Improvement of Fair.

The Lansdowne Agricultural Society is determined to keep pace in the march of progress. At a recent meeting of the directors, it was agreed that a class for cattle judging by boys, with score cards, be inserted. It was also decided that a prize be given for the best fitted and handled team in the ring. A few other alterations were made, among them being the striking out of the grain classes. The grain, it was agreed, should be shown at the time of the annual meeting.

We have long urged that the fairs should be made more interesting and educational to the young men; and, to this end, we have advocated just such competitions as these. We scarcely think that the score card should be used in competitive judging; but would prefer to have a class of four or five animals brought into the ring and have the boys place them in the order of their merit, giving brief reasons for their placing, on blank cards provided for the purpose. This, however, is only a matter of detail; we are glad to see that the principle for which we have been contending is being recognized by the agricultural societies.

Portage la Prairie Plowing Match.

The annual plowing match held under the auspices of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society took place on the farm of J. R. Snider, about two and a half miles from Portage la Prairie, on Tuesday, June 13th. A rather heavy rainfall in the forenoon somewhat marred the proceedings from the spectacular point of view, but the plowmen all stuck to their plows and, the afternoon turning out fine, though cold, everything came to a pleasant and satisfactory termination.

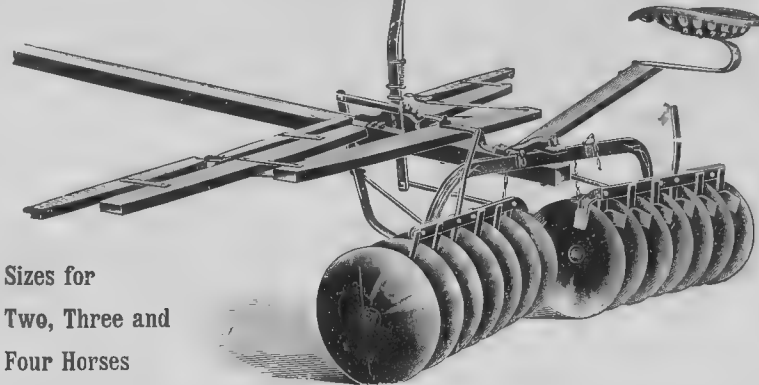
Chief interest was shown in the champion class for walking plows, in which there were seven entries. The contest was a close one, only four points separating the first from the third prize winner. W. Rogers made the best start, and also the best finish. D. Little, however, though not so good in these points, made decidedly evener plowing and came out one point ahead in the total. Very good work was also done by A. F. Bryden, who was placed third.

The work made by the non-champions was of a highly creditable order, and the work done by the boys under eighteen and under sixteen years was in every instance exceedingly good.

The gang plows made a keen contest and grand work. During the greater part of the proceedings, the land on which Geo. McVicar was engaged seemed to hold the laurels. His plowing was the best we have ever seen done with a gang plow, but

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A Big Wheat Farm on the Prince Albert Line.

A recent issue of the Davidson (Assa.) Leader contains particulars of the big Detchon farm, situated about six miles southeast of that village. On this farm there is this season 3,400 acres seeded to wheat, 500 acres to oats and 280 acres to flax. A great deal of breaking is being done this year. The part of the farm in the location referred to includes, says the Leader, "nine sections of land—or 5760 acres—where the houses, barns, etc., are located, and where the present agricultural activity is carried on; but the entire Detchon holdings, which are not widely separated, includes 20 sections of land, or 12,800 acres—quite an extensive body of land. It is the expectation of the management to place this, or as much of it as possible, under cultivation; and to this end a large force is constantly employed. At the present time 25 men find steady work. Eighty work horses are used.

"This is the largest single holding in the Davidson district. The land is level, or nearly so, and the soil is a rich black loam. There is no better wheat land on the continent. The farm also has ample supply of water. A remarkable find was made in sinking the first well. A four-foot well was dug by hand to a depth of 47 feet, when suddenly a vein of pure water, free from any foreign substance, was struck and the man in the bottom had to climb for his life to escape from the sudden inflow. It rose to a height of 32 feet of water in the well, and no amount of pumping for the large needs of the farm has been able to lower it a single inch."

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We have been doing nothing but buying and selling Sporting Goods, and nothing but Sporting Goods, for over 25 years, and we think that we know the needs of the public in this line. Should you ever need anything that comes under this heading, you can rely on us to supply it, and at prices that are right. We are always glad to give quotations, so if you need anything write us for prices.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co., Ltd. Winnipeg.

English Wheat and Flour Trade.

Special to the Nor'-West Farmer by
London Trader.

London, England, June 1, 1905.

During the last fortnight prices of wheat have further stiffened, and the probability is that we shall have decent prices right up to harvest. I note that in Canada an increased area has been seeded to wheat, and British millers are exceedingly well pleased at the prospect of receiving larger quantities.

It is interesting to know that here in England the growing of strong wheat is likely to be an accomplished fact during the present decade. For four years the National Association of Millers has been working in conjunction with the government upon experimental plots of land, and nearly 1,000 sorts have been tried under all kinds of conditions, and at last Fyfe is the only kind that has kept its original characteristics. American, Russian, Hungarian, and the rest of the strong wheats of the world, all failed in the first, second or third year.

There was a great want of rain here all during May, and the nights have been rather too cold. At present, however, the weather is warmer and copious rains are falling. Following this, the grass will be a plentiful crop. All cereals are doing well so far, the wheat being fully 20 inches high and growing splendidly. We expect to have the biggest crop of ten years.

Wheat prices to-day are as follows: Russian, 31s. 6d. to 34s.; La Plata, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 3d.; Australian, 31s. 3d.; Bombay, 31s.; Calcutta, 30s.; Karachi, 30s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 34s. 6d. (\$1.05 per 60 lbs.); No. 2, 33s. 3d. (\$1.01½ per 60 lbs.); No. 3, 31s. 6d. (95½c. per 60 lbs.). A fair all round trade is being done.

Another Complaint about the
Cut Worm.

A subscriber at Birtle, Man., writes: "Will you kindly tell me if you know of any remedy for cut worms? My garden this year is infested with them and they eat off all the vegetables as soon as they appear above the ground. I have tried ashes, but they are no use at all."

On page 544 of our June 5th issue we answered a similar inquiry. As we have since that time learned of considerable damage in some places from cut worms, we reproduce below instructions regarding this pest, as published in a recent bulletin issued by the Minnesota State Entomologist. In speaking of cut worms, he suggests the following remedies:—

Late fall plowing, thus bringing up the pupae where they are subject to extremes of temperature, and the attacks of blackbirds, crows, poultry, etc. Cleaning up and burning all rubbish. Poison bundles of clover with a strong solution of Paris green and strew the same among the plants which are being cut. We have been successful with these poison baits. Plant an excessive number of seeds or plants. Cylinders of tin, fruit cans with ends melted out are good, or cardboard, or even paper placed around young plants, melons, squashes, cucumbers, etc., and extending into the earth two or three inches will protect plants until they get beyond danger. We have trapped them by placing flat on the ground cabbage leaves or any other large leaves or boards among plants needing protection, finding the worms underneath these traps in the morning. We have frequently found the guilty worm concealed an inch or two in the soil in the morning, not far from the plant injured in the night. We have poisoned them by making a bran mash sweetening it with molasses or sugar (it should not be sloppy) and adding Paris green liberally. Place one or two teaspoonfuls of this near the base of each plant likely to be cut. It should not be placed too near tender plants—beans, melons, cucumbers, etc.—since a heavy rain would wash the Paris green against the plants and injure them. Arsenic may be used in place of Paris green, observing the same precautions. Land recently in

sod is likely to be infested, and the crop following sod is pretty sure to suffer, if attractive to these pests. Nursery trees affected by climbing cut worms may be sprayed with Paris green, or cotton or tin barriers fastened about trunks, or a ring of one of the various sticky compounds on the market placed around trunks.

In using any of the above remedies, or, in fact, remedies for any insect, each farmer or gardener must be guided in making his choice by the conditions existing with him. Some of the above, for instance, would not seem practicable to one farmer or gardener, while they would exactly suit the conditions existing with another. It is the policy of the entomologist to give as many good remedies as possible in each case in order to allow of a choice.

Events to Keep in Mind.

We endeavor to give below as full a list as possible of public events in which farmers and ranchers will be interested. Secretaries of agricultural organizations will kindly inform us of dates of fairs, plowing matches and meetings.

Blyth Plowing Match (near Rounthwaite Man.) June 23
Boissevain Plowing Match June 27
Carberry Plowing Match June 27
FAIRS.

Edmonton, Alta. June 29-July 1
Neepawa, Man. June 29-July 1
Lacombe, Alta. June 30-July 1
Glenboro, Man. July 1
Wetaskiwin, Alta. July 1
Calgary, Alta. July 5-7
Carman, Man. July 6-7
Innisfail, Alta. July 7
Morris, Man. July 10-11
Okotoks, Alta. July 11
Crystal City, Man. July 13-14
Dugald, Man. July 14
Elkhorn, Man. July 17-18
Swan Lake, Man. July 18
Virden, Man. July 18-19
Hartney, Man. July 18-19
Cartwright, Man. July 15-19
Portage la Prairie, Man. July 18-19
Minnedosa, Man. July 18-19
Churchbridge, Assa. July 19
Pilot Mound, Man. July 19-20
Carberry, Man. July 19-20
Melita, Man. July 19-20
Lumsden, Assa. July 20
Wawanesa, Man. July 20
Yorkton, Assa. July 20-21
Deloraine, Man. July 20-21
Morden, Man. July 20-21
Winnipeg, Man. July 20-23
Cypress River, Man. July 21
Westbourne, Man. July 21
Brandon, Man. July 31-Aug. 5
Wolseley, Assa. Aug. 3-4
Carlyle, Assa. Aug. 4
Gainsboro, Assa. Aug. 8
Moosomin, Assa. Aug. 8
Dauphin, Man. Aug. 8
Shoal Lake, Man. Aug. 8
Indian Head, Assa. Aug. 8-9
Killarney, Man. Aug. 8-10
Carnduff, Assa. Aug. 9
Strathclair, Man. Aug. 9
Regina, Assa. Aug. 9-11
Alameda, Assa. Aug. 10
Oak River, Man. Aug. 10
Swan River, Man. Aug. 10
Wapella, Assa. Aug. 10
Alameda, Assa. Aug. 10
Grenfell, Assa. Aug. 10-11
Hamiota, Man. Aug. 11
Manitou, Man. Aug. 11-12
Prince Albert, Sask. Aug. 14-15
Fairmeade, Assa. Aug. 15
Lethbridge, Alta. Aug. 15-16
Moose Jaw, Assa. Aug. 17-18
Raymond, Alta. Aug. 17-18
Toronto, Ont. Aug. 26-Sept. 11
Red Deer, Alta. Aug. 30-31
Regina (Annual Flower Show) Aug. 22
Ottawa, Ont. Sept. 8-16
London, Ont. Sept. 8-16
Olds, Alta. Sept. 19-20
Strathcona, Alta. Sept. 21-22
Maple Creek, Assa. Sept. 26-27
Woodlands, Man. Sept. 27
Kildonan, Man. Sept. 27-28
Selkirk, Man. Sept. 27-28
Stonewall, Man. Sept. 27-28
New Westminster, B.C. (Dominion Fair) Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Medicine Hat, Assa. Sept. 28-29
Saltcoats, Assa. Sept. 29
Gilbert Plains, Man. Oct. 3
St. Jean, Man. Oct. 3
Macleod, Alta. Oct. 3-4
St. Pierre, Man. Oct. 4
Brokenhead, Man. Oct. 4-5
Pincher Creek, Alta. Oct. 5
Russell, Man. Oct. 5
Austin, Man. Oct. 6
Headingley, Man. Oct. 11
Meadow Lea, Man. Oct. 12
Grenfell Grain Show Dec. 7

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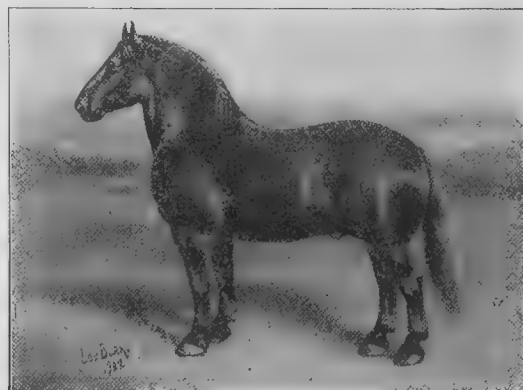
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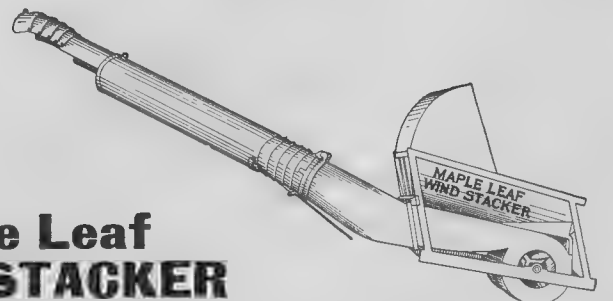
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Never Chokes—Runs as Easily as Straw Carriers

Kenton, Man., April 12, 1905.

Gentlemen:—We purchased a Maple Leaf Wind Stacker last season and it has given us the best of satisfaction. It never chokes up. It builds a splendid stack and makes as big a one as you wish to make. It is also very easy to run. We don't think it is any harder to drive than straw carriers. We can heartily recommend it to any intending purchaser.—A. & J. CHADBOURNE and D. PATERSON.

DOW-WADGE IMPLEMENT CO. Ltd., 127 Princess St., Winnipeg

Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The second annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will take place at Ottawa on June 27, 28 and 29.

The programme is one of unusual interest, and includes addresses and papers by the following well known gentlemen: Dr. James W. Robertson, Principal Macdonald College of Agriculture at St. Annes, Que.; Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director Experimental Farms; G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner for Canada; S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm; Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist Experimental Farms; Dr. Herbert J. Webber, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph; Prof. L. S. Klinck, Agricultural College, St. Annes; Prof. Grisdaile, Agriculturist, Experimental Farms, Ottawa; S. E. Briggs, seedsman, Toronto; Wm. Thompson, London.

As is well known, the Association has for the past twelve months been represented in the West by James Murray, B.S.A., who, by his addresses at farmers' institutes in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and in many other ways, has done a good deal to scatter the gospel of improved seed.

The objects of the association are to advance the interests of seed growers and other farmers by:—

- Making regulations respecting the growing, selecting and preserving of seeds of various kinds of farm crops for the guidance of its members.
- Causing records to be kept of the history of seeds produced by members.
- Fixing standards for seeds that may be eligible for registration.
- Publishing information as to standards.
- Issuing certificates of registration to members by which hand-selected seed or the product therefrom may be known from other seed.
- Such other means as may be expedient from time to time.

Seeding to Grass and Clover.

One of our subscribers on the Prince Albert line writes:—

"I wish to seed about three or four acres to grass and clovers. Can you tell me of a good mixture of seed, including Western rye grass or timothy. 2. Will alfalfa succeed when sown with grasses for hay, or would mammoth red clover be more suitable? 3. Can I manage in any way to seed this mixture with an ordinary disc drill? My land is a brownish black loam, containing a good percentage of grit, derived largely from limestone, gravelly clay subsoil. Wild vetch and pea vines grow all over the country, timothy along railway."

This subscriber does not say whether or not he wishes to seed this piece of land this year. It is now getting pretty late for this kind of work, and unless there should be an unusual amount of rain from now forward, seeding this season is not likely to furnish a sufficient strength of root to winter well; however, there would be no harm in trying a small area. Try say 4 lbs. of timothy and 10 lbs. of clover; or 8 lbs. of rye grass and 10 lbs. clover. If the conditions were favorable for germination and subsequent growth, this would be a good liberal seeding, but with a possibility that the clover may be killed out, it will not be any too heavy. We would try about half alsike and half red clover in this mixture. The alsike will likely prove the hardier, but if a stand of the red is secured, it is rather the more desirable. Try sowing about half a bushel of barley to the acre, broadcasting the grass seed afterwards and harrowing in. The barley will furnish the young grass plants with a little protection from the wind, and can be cut along with all weeds, while still green.

2. Success with alfalfa seems to vary

a great deal in this country. As it requires about two seasons to establish itself properly, it is especially valuable for use in fields that will not be broken up for some years, and on this account is not generally to be recommended in a short rotation.

3. Grass seed sowers may be purchased and attached to the drill, but you could broadcast this small amount by hand.

Farmers' Elevator Company has a Good Year.

We always like to record the success of a farmers' elevator company, because we believe that there should be many more of them in the country. We do not mean that there should be one at every shipping point—because there are a few places at which local mills and competition from other sources render a farmers' elevator unnecessary—but there is room for many more than exists at present.

The Review, of Cartwright, Man., gives an account of a meeting of the farmers' elevator company there, stating that, notwithstanding the fact that last year's crop was by no means heavy, the elevator did a satisfactory business, handling about 100,000 bushels of wheat, and the financial results being so gratifying that a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared. The dividend paid a year ago was fifteen per cent. Besides paying so large dividends this year, the directors have been careful to reserve sufficient funds to provide for a large number of improvements. As a matter of fact, if the entire net earnings of the season had been distributed among the shareholders, it would amount to about 33 per cent. on the total subscribed stock.

The Review adds this bit of philosophy, which we think is well worthy of consideration by farmers living at points where the grain market is not satisfactory:

"It seems to us that the success of the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Co. points a lesson. Years ago the condition of the Cartwright market was nothing short of deplorable. The matter was made the subject of political agitation, and a commission appointed by the Dominion government to enquire into the conditions of the grain business sat at Cartwright, when these grievances were ventilated at length. Farmers themselves know just how much redress they received from political sources. Had they not combined, put up the money, and gone into a business proposition on business principles, they would probably still be suffering many of their old grievances."

The other day we saw a man plowing his summer fallow, and from the front of the plow he had a short projecting pole attached, to which was hitched a single horse that dragged a section of harrow. Thus while he plowed he also harrowed, and he did the harrowing thoroughly and while it was of the most value—almost immediately after the plow. This plan is not a new one; in fact it was given in The Farmer many years ago; but there are many men who have not yet tried it.

We have received a splendid sample of Turkey Red winter wheat grown by O. E. Bates, of Cardston, Alta. The sample, which was taken from the field on or about June 8, measured 2 feet and 7 inches above ground, and most of the stalks were in the shot blade.

Mr. Charles Schack, of High River, Alta., was in Winnipeg recently buying the machinery for a 60,000 bushel elevator to be built by the High River Elevator and Lumber Co. Mr. Schack says there is about 9,000 acres of winter wheat in that district this season and all looking well, besides a large acreage of oats and barley.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 to \$12 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustrous; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Shirt waist suits in lawn, linen, etc., \$2.50 up. **Manager SOUTHCOOT SUIT CO.** London, Can. Dept. A

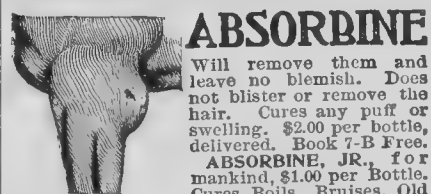
Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

The Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute held its fifth annual plowing match on the 14th inst., with 16 teams on the field and about 200 visitors present. There were two events that drew the major portion of interest, namely, the contest for the silver cup and championship of the district, and the contest for a square piano donated as a prize for the boy winning the highest score in the classes under 20 years. So far as the championship and cup were concerned it was generally a foregone conclusion that Chas. McLachlan, the winner last year, would carry them off, for he is a veteran plowman, having won a score of honors in eastern Canada and Scotland; in fact, the expensive harness on the horses he drove was purchased with prize money won at previous matches. The winner of the piano was Harry Bushel, a youth of the district.

The judges were James Yule, of East Selkirk; W. H. Corbett, M. P. P., Springfield, and Mr. M. Harper.

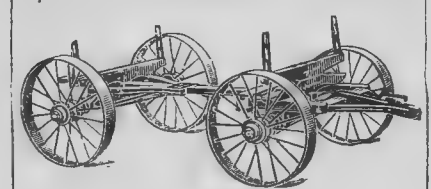
The prize list was as follows:
Boys, 16 and under—B. George, 50; F. Henderson, 45; R. Line, 43.
Boys, 20 and under—H. Bushel, 60; H. Hoddinott, 55; E. Edmonds, 55.
Men, 21 and over—J. Hoddinott, 75; F. Steward, 68; G. Studham, 59; J. A. Henderson, 52; B. Isbister, 45.
Gang plows—B. Studham, 70.
Championship—Chas. McLachlan, 80; A. E. Sperring, 75; E. Garven, 71.

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American Line—From New York—	
St. Paul	July 1
New York	July 8
Red Star Line—From New York—	
Zealand	July 1
Finland	July 8
Atlantic Trans. Co.—From New York—	
Mesaba	July 1
French Line—From New York—	
La Lorraine	June 29
La Gascogne	July 6
Hamburg-American—From New York—	
Hamburg	June 29
North German Lloyd—From New York—	
Princess Alice	June 29

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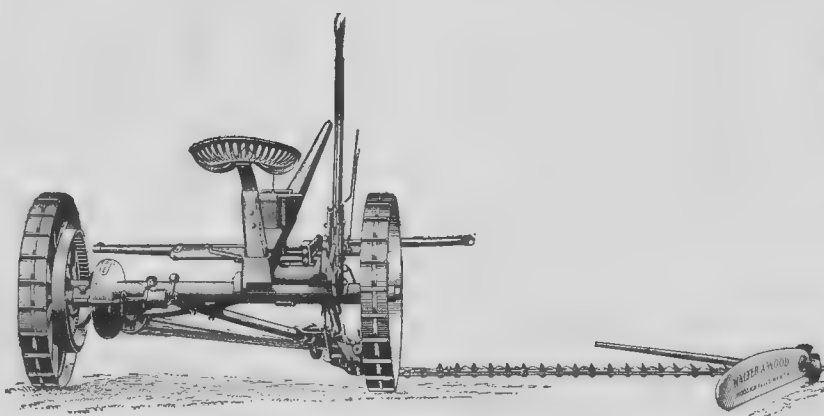
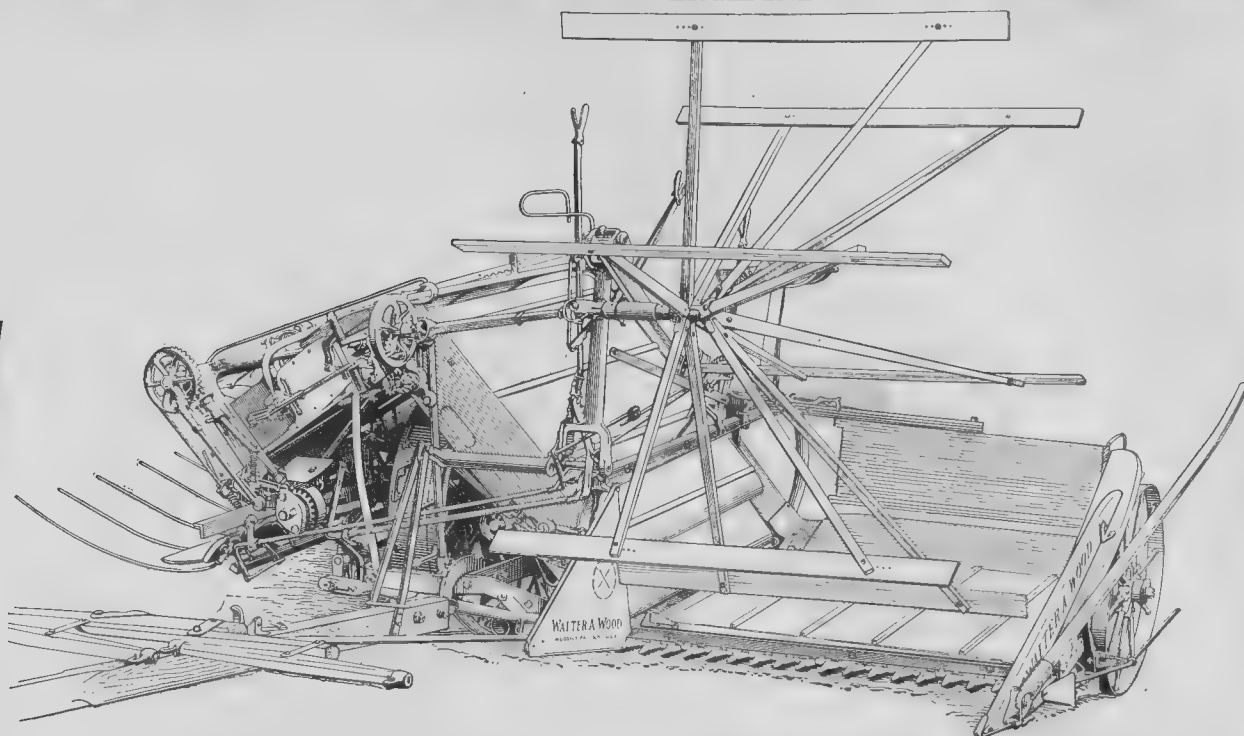
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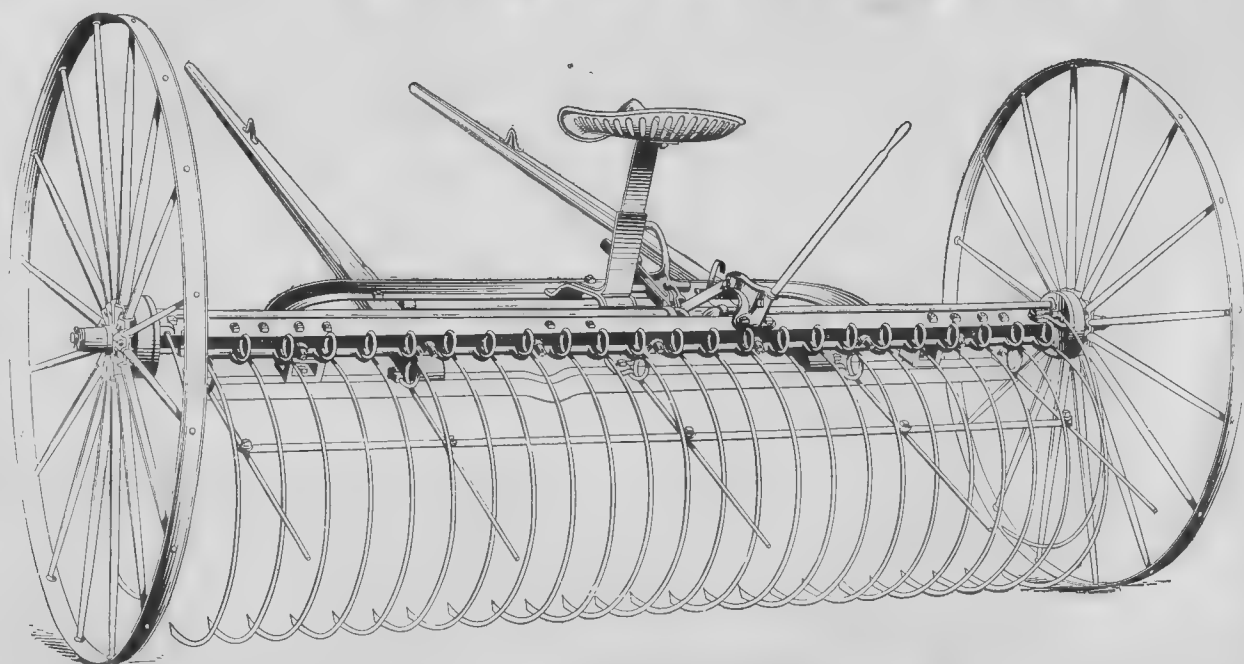
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To the Daisy.

Bright flower, whose home is everywhere!
A pilgrim bold, in Nature's care,
And oft, the long year through, the heir
Of joy or sorrow.
Methinks that there abides in thee
Some concord with humanity,
Given to no other flower I see
The forest thorough!

And wherefore? Man is soon deprest;
A thoughtless thing! who, once unblest,
Does little on his memory rest,
Or on his reason;
But thou wouldst teach him how to find
A shelter under every wind,
A hope for times that are unkind,
And every season.

—Wordsworth.

Notes on Nature.

The ability to appreciate the beauties of nature properly is a gift that is too little cultivated; the power to

sacred with the memory of her round whom in home life centered. The smell of such a flower as the lilac, the rose, the wall-flower or fragrant stock brings happy memories surging in from the past, almost compelling the tears to rise in unwilling eyes. Hence my plea for gardens and gardening is that home seems more a home of sweetness when adorned with a bit of garden, however small. It is an extra attraction to keep the girl, aye and sometimes the boy, on the farm. Again I repeat the statement boldly, that after realizing how a well arranged bluff of trees has increased the value of a farm in dollars, it is very little extra trouble to fence off a piece of ground for a garden of flowers as well as vegetables. Inside the fence one sowing of Caragana (Siberian pea) will produce in two or three years excellent protection for flowers of all sorts. It is delightful to find yet another hardy flower which will stand wind. The forget-me-not is now lifting its blue eye to the bluer sky after braving our winter and more dead early spring. Sown this year, it will bloom next. The Columbine, too, is not only budding but blooming. The upright honey-

ed. No more delightful experience is to be had on a fine morning than a drive through one of the bluff sections of country. The Balm of Gilead scents the air with aromatic essence. The poplar hangs a million banners green. The wild cherry, the plum and saskatoons are full of white bloom and fill the air with rich odors when the sun shines hot upon them. Like a flame of fire the oriole darts from tree to tree. The handsome black and white grosbeak shows its rosy breast conspicuously as it flies. A whole choir of birds accompanies the robin's solo. To appreciate the prairie you need to be astir very early. The dark thundery night has brooded over the level plain, and lightnings, first faint, then brighter, herald the thunder storm. The thunder rolls and runs; a rush of rain follows; and then a cool breeze seems to sweep the way for returning day. The frogs who trilled all night now vibrate more cheerfully. The night-feeding snipe whistles across the marsh. On a farm near-by a cock crows. Soon the prairie chicken booms and booms and booms, while meadow lark calls to meadow lark from every raised point, the roof of a sod stable, a fence post

the creeks hawking for flies or seeking a suitable shaly bed whereon to lay its eggs. Those who live in the bush may have already heard that cousin of the night hawk, the whip-poor-will, calling in the night hours. Did you ever see one? Few people know how to see it or where to look for it, because the whip-poor-will is a shy bird and has a great way of crouching along a branch. Its feathers look like the surface of the bark of the tree, so that you might suppose you were looking at a knot on the branch.



PLANTATION OF CHAS. RIGDEN, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

This plantation, which a few years ago was started on the open prairie now covers about five acres. Here are found spruce, pine, elm, birch, maple, poplar, ash, willow, etc. For full particulars see letter by Mr. McKellar on page 538 of our June 5th issue.

describe its charms adequately is also rare. Among local writers who invade this field, one of the most entertaining is Dr. H. M. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, who, in his "Nature Notes" in the Sentinel, frequently says something that is very well worth passing on. For example, his letter in the issue of the 8th inst. contains so much of poetic thought and yet is so true to nature and so full of practical advice, that the reader who would fail to appreciate it must be possessed of a very dead, dried-up sort of soul. We give below those portions that we think will be of the most interest to our readers:

The lilac is blooming now, the same old lilac. Beautiful bush or tree, whichever you will, recalling homes in the country side, homes down East, homes far across the rolling main! Who does not remember the sheltered spot by bluff or wall where the lilac spread its fresh green in the early spring and then crowned its verdure with purple or white pyramids of clustering fragrance? Did we not walk around with our mother to look at the lilac blooming? Hence the thoughts that associate with the lilac are not merely aesthetic but

suckle bush would make a beautiful hedge inside the sturdier Caragana; its green is fresh and its white flowers charming to see.

Do you know that ferns are hardy and will grow in our gardens? Ferns like shade and moisture, so will need to be planted where the wind cannot break their stately fronds. To keep their roots cool, pile a few round stones about them. I know of only one kind of fern, the commale fern, that grows in the Pembina Valley. The best time to dig them up and plant them is just when the curly frond appears above the dead leaves of last year. Nothing finer can be noticed now than the graceful Bleeding Heart: its flowers and foliage cannot be beaten in any country. Daffodils are always late here, but are now hanging their yellow heads modestly. Do not forget when ordering your tulip bulbs next September to order a dozen or two of Von Sion Daffodils.

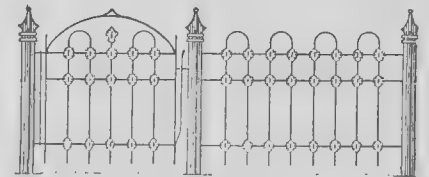
These rains have made everything grow very rapidly, trees, plants, weeds and every green herb. The change is most marked on the prairie, but most lovely in the bush, where everything is earlier because more shelter-

ed. No more delightful experience is to be had on a fine morning than a drive through one of the bluff sections of country. The Balm of Gilead scents the air with aromatic essence. The poplar hangs a million banners green. The wild cherry, the plum and saskatoons are full of white bloom and fill the air with rich odors when the sun shines hot upon them. Like a flame of fire the oriole darts from tree to tree. The handsome black and white grosbeak shows its rosy breast conspicuously as it flies. A whole choir of birds accompanies the robin's solo. To appreciate the prairie you need to be astir very early. The dark thundery night has brooded over the level plain, and lightnings, first faint, then brighter, herald the thunder storm. The thunder rolls and runs; a rush of rain follows; and then a cool breeze seems to sweep the way for returning day. The frogs who trilled all night now vibrate more cheerfully. The night-feeding snipe whistles across the marsh. On a farm near-by a cock crows. Soon the prairie chicken booms and booms and booms, while meadow lark calls to meadow lark from every raised point, the roof of a sod stable, a fence post

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can be depended upon. If the eggs that go into them are fertile they will hatch as surely as the sun rises. Simplicity of working parts makes the Chatham so easy of operation that the women folks and children can run it as well as anybody. There is no danger of overheating. The regulator is so perfect that it can't "go wrong." No sad experience with roasted chicks if you use a Chatham. There's good money in poultry if you get started right. Buy the time-tried and well-known Chatham and be sure of results. We are so sure of results that we give you two years to pay for the Incubator. **No Cash until November, 1905.** Our superb **FREE BOOK** entitled "How to make Money out of Chicks," gives you the whole story of successful poultry raising by incubators. Send for it. 19

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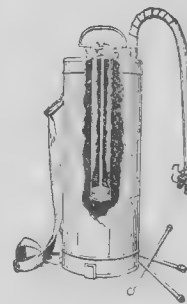
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W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,

"Layering" for Plant Multiplication.

"Layering" as a method of propagating some kinds of plants that do not root readily from cuttings is to be recommended, and this is the season of the year to set about it. Take a branch and bend it down to the ground, giving it a sharp bend that will crack it at the place where it comes in contact with the earth, or take a sharp knife and cut it about half through on the underside at this point. Fasten the branch firmly against the ground by a crotched peg, or in some other way, so that this cut or fractured part will stay where you put it, and cover with soil to the depth of about two inches. Set a stick close by and tie the end of the shoot to it, in an upright position. Of course, the shoot you are attempting to root must be left attached to the parent plant. This furnishes life to it while it is forming roots of its own. The break or cut partially obstructs the flow of sap, and a callous will be formed at that portion, and afterwards roots. Let it remain connected with the old plant till you are sure it has rooted well. Then cut off and transplant. This method may be profitably followed with many of our shrubs that do not sucker freely, and is said to be especially valuable in the propagation of roses. It is really an imitation of the "tipping" process characteristic of such plants as the black raspberry.

This is the Season to Prune.

The pruning of trees is not a very big job in this country. Few people have fruit trees such as might need pruning in order to induce them to bear more or better fruit, and more complaint is made about shade trees that they grow too slowly, rather than too fast. So the pruning knife comes to be a pretty rusty implement. But there is still some work for it. Upon a few farms there are hedges that need an annual clipping in order to make them grow thick and bushy, and sometimes trees show a tendency to grow unshapely.

Do not wait until too late in the season before trimming the hedge. If you do, a lot of dead stubs will be left to protrude all winter. When the end of a growing limb is cut off, there is no further growth beyond the next bud downward along the limb, and the only way to prevent the small dead ends of the branches from protruding until the next spring is to do the trimming so early that a few inches of growth will be made by the lateral shoots that will be thrown out.

There are many good tree growers who prune trees at any and every season of the year. They say that the right time to prune a tree is whenever one's knife happens to be sharp. There is a good argument in support of this practice; namely, the earlier an unhealthy or unnecessary limb is removed, the better it will be for the tree. There are, however, some objections to cutting a tree during certain seasons of the year. To do so in the late winter or spring means a great deal of bleeding when the sap flow commences; to do so in the late fall leaves a wound that cannot heal until the next growing season.

Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, discussing the subject at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, said: "The result of pruning is this: In the spring the sap goes up in the sap wood, is worked over in the leaves—boiled down, as it were. The leaves are the stomach and, in a sense, the lungs of the tree. After the sap is digested, it goes into the cambium layer. The first half of June is the time when that process is beginning, and the healing process takes place only in this cambium layer. If you have any trimming to do, do it in June, that is the best time; that is the time when the healing process begins; it begins in June and continues until the latter part of August or September. If you have any trimming to do in October, you can do it, because I believe it is better then

than early in the spring—it has time to season over during the winter. Here is the main thing to be noted. The old theory of surgery was to cut off the limb so as to kill the germ after it gets into the wound, but in the modern method of antiseptic surgery the germs are kept out of the wound. If you keep the germs out you can make a success of your trimming. Keep the germs out until the cambium is healed over. The chances are you forget to paint the wood until the germ gets in, and if the germs get in, your tree is doomed to an early death. You must keep the germs out if you wish to make a success of your pruning."

Some of our Trees that are Natives of the Yukon.

It is interesting to learn that a number of the most valuable native trees of the settled portions of the Canadian West are so hardy that they live and thrive in the Yukon Territory. Yet such is the case. J. Keele, of the Dominion Geological Survey, in an article in the last issue of the Canadian Forestry Journal, discusses the forests of that portion of the Yukon territory situated between the Pelly river on the south, and northward to the McQuestion river. He says that the forests of this district consist of only about eleven species that attain the dimensions of trees. These are the white spruce (*Picea alba*); the black spruce (*Picea nigra*); the balsam fir (*Abies subalpina*); the balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), also well known as the Balm of Gilead; the aspen or common white poplar (*Populus tremuloides*); the black pine (*Pinus murrayana*); three species of birch and some species of willow. The varying conditions under which these trees grow greatly affect their size and distribution.

The white spruce is the most widely distributed and the most useful tree in the Yukon territory. It makes a fair quality of lumber, which is used for various purposes by miners and prospectors. Huge quantities of white spruce are made into cordwood and piled at intervals on the banks of navigable rivers as fuel for steamboats.

Thousands of cords in sixteen-foot lengths are floated down the the Yukon, Stewart and Klondike rivers every autumn to Dawson to be used as firewood. The white spruce is seen at its best on the islands and alluvial flats of the main rivers, where they form fine groves of merchantable timber, easy of access to the lumberman. The size of its general growth on these flats is from eight to twenty-four inches, and individuals frequently attain a size of thirty inches in diameter at the butt, and logs sixty feet long, with a diameter of one foot at the smaller end, can be obtained. Up the slopes of the valleys, the white spruce, under favorable conditions, will continue to be a very fine forest tree. These conditions are, a sufficient depth of finely-divided loose material, and gentle slopes facing the direction which will allow the trees to receive the maximum amount of sunlight. During the months of June and July the length of the day over the district referred to, is from twenty to twenty-two hours, and the spruce in favored situations, attains a considerable size, even at altitudes of 2,000 feet above the valley. On slopes facing north and in the smaller and shaded creek valleys and gulches, the spruce forest consists of poles from four to eight inches thick.

In almost every part of Ontario a great deal of damage was done to trees during the past winter on account of girdling by mice.

In this country, with its windy days, it is often difficult to get young strawberry plants to strike roots promptly unless something is done to prevent the runners from being shifted about. It is well to keep all other runners cut off, and to secure the ones from which plants are wanted by placing small flat stones over them, or by using small wooden pegs.

Eben E. Rexford, the noted florist, says: "One objection—in fact, about the only objection that can be urged—against the lilac, is its tendency to sucker freely. If allowed to have its own way, each old plant soon becomes the centre of a thicket. This can easily be prevented if one will apply the hoe

vigorously about the old plant, for a few minutes once a week, during the season of growth. Shave off the sprouts close to the ground, and keep them shaved off, and you will have no trouble in keeping your lilacs under control."

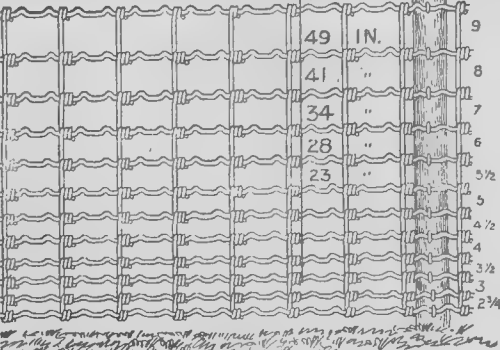
It may be of interest to some of our readers who buy fruit to note that legislation was recently passed at Ottawa in amendment to the Act regulating the size of fruit packages, legalizing a minimum standard box. This box has a minimum size of 10 x 11 x 20 inches, inside measurement. There is no specification as to the thickness of the material other than that it should be strong and seasoned wood. It is recommended, however, that the ends should be at least five-eighths of an inch thick and the sides at least three-eighths of an inch thick, and there should be no objectionable odor to the wood. There are no specifications as to what grade of fruit shall be packed in boxes.

That venerable nurseryman and writer on horticultural subjects, C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska, who has been an occasional contributor to The Farmer, has issued a book entitled "The Gold Mine in the Front Yard." The book closes with the following characteristic paragraph, which is worthy of consideration by those farmers who have thought but very little about the beautifying of the home: "There is no farm in the great north-west which cannot be greatly improved and made homelike. A man should have an ambition to make the most possible of his home. It should not be an eye-sore and a plague-spot. It should match the greenness of the field, the beauty of the prairie and forest, and repose of the waters and all the loveliness of nature. And so, my friends, you will fix up, won't you?"

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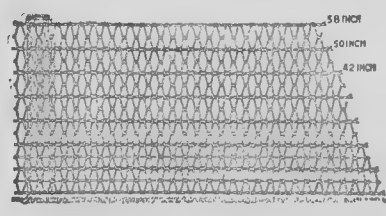


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We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

A Cat and Dog Life.

By Miss C. Davidson, Rounthwaite, Man.

When I hear folks speak of a cat and dog life,

It always seems to me
That they mean a life of quarrel and fight,
That one would scratch and the other would bite.

And each make the other an awful sight;
And I've wondered how it could be,

For Bandy's our gentle and quiet dog,
And Smiler our peaceful cat;

Our cat does not quarrel, our dog does not fight,

Nor chase after the cat with all his might,
But they're real good friends, though perhaps they might

At times have a little spat.

But when Bandy gets tired and goes off to sleep

In a corner nice and warm,
Then Smiler comes and climbs onto his fur,
And goes off to sleep with a gentle purr;

And Bandy sleeps on, making no demur,
For the cat will do no harm.

And there they will lie for hours at a time—
Our friendly dog and cat—

They are both contented as they can be,
For each keeps the other warm, don't you see;

So a cat and dog life, it seems to me,
Should always be happy like that.

Little Notes from Letters.

We select the following interesting paragraphs from letters that we do not print in full:

Richard Pilkington, Swan River, Man.—“One of our neighbors has had a calf taken by a bear, and they are hunting it.”

Bella Cameron, Treherne, Man.—“There are lots of flowers out now and I pick them on my way from school. Lady's Slip-pers are my favorite of wild flowers. Wood ticks and mosquitoes are very plentiful, and I am not very fond of either.”

Jane Knott, Saltcoats, Assa.—“We have a wild duck for a pet. It is very tame and likes to come into the house. It will feed out of our hands, and it likes bread. It went away last fall and came back this spring.”

Maggie B. Jewsbury, Hayfield Farm, Glenboro, Man.—“We have about 1400 trees, and Papa has planted them north of our house. There are quite a few people around here who have set out trees to beautify their farms.”

Cynthia A. Prettie, Whitemouth, Man.—“All kinds of fruits, such as plums, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, black currants, and high bush cranberries, and all kinds of wild flowers, grow in profusion in this locality.”

Prefers Manitoba to Ontario Weather.

Wheatland, Man., June 5, 1905.

Dear Editor—I write to thank you for the pretty book, “What Tommy Did,” that I received some time ago. I have read it through twice.

I will tell you about the trip I had to Ontario three years ago. My mother, my grandmother and myself left for Ripley on the 30th of December, 1901. We arrived there the next year on the 5th of January. I enjoyed the trip very much, especially along Lake Superior, where we passed through tunnels and woods and could look across a great expanse of water as far as the eye could reach. I was disappointed when I got there, for I thought Ontario was a land of sunshine, but instead of that it is a land of storms and dark, dismal days. It is never so very cold there, but I would rather have cold weather and lots of sunshine than have it only moderately cold but with hardly any sunshine. Which do you prefer?

We finished seeding about two weeks ago and the crops are looking fine. The farmers are looking forward to a fine crop if nothing unusual occurs and destroys it.

Our school has formed a baseball team, and we are going to play at the Wheatland picnic on June 28th. My two brothers and myself play in it.

We have a very nice garden this year and everything is growing fine except the cucumbers.

I will close now, wishing your paper every success.—Yours truly, Homer Delamater.

Best Sunday School in Manitoba.

Neepawa, Man., May 26, 1905.

Dear Editor—When the papers come from the post office, the first one we grab for is the red-covered one. The first thing we look at in it are the pictures, and then we read the letters from the boys and girls. We have a few copies of your paper printed in the year 1883.

We live three miles from Neepawa and one and a half miles from school. We have a Sunday School here too. Our superintendent formerly lived in town, but he has bought a farm in this district and has not so far to come now. We think we have the best Sunday School in Manitoba. Last year, with 52 on the roll, we had an average attendance of 47.

We are raising lots of poultry this year and have had good luck so far. We had 21 goslings out of 22 eggs, and 18 turkeys out of 18 eggs, but since then two have died.

We have not got very many pets. The boys have a pony called Sandy, and he comes in handy to take us to school on rainy days. We have two cats, a dog, and a canary bird that came from Edmonton. We have a guinea fowl that does not do much else than chase the chickens around. The boys have a couple of colts of which they are proud, but they cannot find a name for them.

We had a very windy and dusty spring, but since the rain has come the crops are growing very fast.—Yours truly, Jean Bryden (aged 12).

A Very Large Bird.

Arrow River, Man., May 29, 1905.

Dear Editor—I have two sisters and we go to school; sometimes we walk and sometimes we drive. I have not been going for about a month because I had to stay at home to plow and cut brush for my father to break. We have two fox terrier dogs and they follow me all over the place. I went out with our hired man to hunt, and we shot a sandhill crane that measured 7½ feet across the wings and 5½ feet from the bottom of the feet to the end of the bill.—Yours truly, Charles Antcliff (aged 13).

Shot 23 Geese this Spring.

Hamiota, Man., May 30, 1905.

Dear Editor—I take much interest in reading the letters on the boys' and girls' page. We live on a farm 3½ miles north of Hamiota. We moved here about the first of April. My father shot twenty-three geese this spring, also a sand hill crane. I am very fond of fancy work. I crocheted six doilies last winter. I have made several cushions. I am making one now. Like most boys and girls, I am fond of reading books. I have read: “Dorothy's Burglar,” “Sink or Swim,” “Water Babies,” “In Times of Peril,” “Wild Animals I Have Known,” “Alice in Wonderland,” and several others. I would like to read “Black Beauty.” My father thinks a lot of your paper. Wishing The Nor'-West Farmer every success, I remain, yours truly, Ida Laird (aged 12).

A New Resident of Southern Alberta.

High River, Alta., May 29, 1905.

Dear Editor—My brother takes your paper, and I look forward with much pleasure to the time it comes. We came out here two months ago, and I like “Sunny Southern Alberta” very much. We live just two miles out of the town of High River, and we find it a very nice drive into town. The Rockies can be seen very plainly from our home. The mountains have quite a bit of snow on them now. There was quite a lot of fall wheat sown around here and it looks very beautiful now. Father has 170 acres in crop and is having 200 acres broken for fall wheat. Wishing your paper every success, I remain, yours truly, Ada L. Trenholme (aged 13).

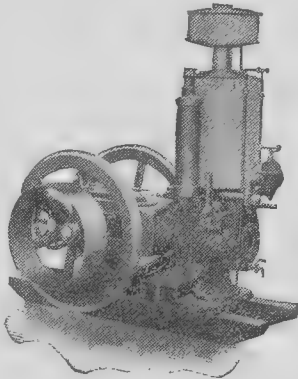
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The Nor'-West Farmer and Liver Complaint.

One of our subscribers in Southern Manitoba sends us the following interesting letter:

"Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription to your (once taken, badly missed) Nor'-West Farmer. My subscription expired some little time since, and every time the other mail would come I would resolve to renew The Farmer the very next time I would go to town; but up to the present I have failed to do so. Thus the sunshine has gone out of our lives, and it has appeared to us that life on the farm was not worth living. I thought perhaps my liver was bad, and took part of a box of liver pills, but it was of no use; I have come to the conclusion that there is but one cure—that is a copy of The Nor'-West Farmer applied every two weeks. Please send me a copy at once or the cure may come too late."

Do Your own Threshing.

It is a great point to be able to thresh from the shock. It saves grain and saves handling. This is sufficient to account for the growing popularity of the small or individual threshers as against the job threshing outfit with its long train of helpers that so often have to be housed and fed. Another point that argues strongly with all farmers who own small threshers is the matter of time. They thresh just when they are ready, whenever the grain is just right, when the weather is fine. Their neighbors must wait until the threshing outfit comes their way and go into the job with the weather just what it happens to be. For these reasons there is a constantly widening field for the excellent small threshers manufactured by the Belle City Mfg. Co., of Racine Junction, Wis. This line of machinery has become so well known as hardly to need any words of commendation. Individual farmers or neighborhoods wanting to avail themselves of such advantages and such machinery can not do better than to get in touch with the Belle City people. An advertisement will be found in this issue of our paper. A letter of inquiry to the company will bring catalogue and all particulars. The address is Racine, Wis., and don't forget to mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The prize list for the Brandon fair (Aug. 1-4) has been issued and a copy may be had by applying to the manager, F. J. Clark, Brandon.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Limited, of Brandon, has decided to hold an auction sale of rebuilt threshing machinery during the Brandon fair, the sale commencing at 10 o'clock on the mornings of August 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The list of engines includes nine portables and two tractions; sixteen separators, fitted with all attachments, will also be sold. Each machine will be thoroughly overhauled and will be guaranteed to be in good working order.

The "Soo Line" has just sent us something novel in the way of advertising matter. It is a fisherman's reel, bearing information upon it regarding the fishing grounds through which the line runs, and the train service for the accommodation of such sportsmen as visit these places.

The business hitherto carried on under the name of E. E. Devlin & Co., importers of Chicago Aermotor windmills and pumps, Austin and Howell well-drilling machines, etc., has been changed to The Devlin-Tyrrell Co., with C. S. Tyrrell, late of the Hudson's Bay Company, as local manager, with offices and showrooms at 140 Princess St. (Market Square), Winnipeg.

STEPHENS SHINGLE STAINS

MORE AND MORE every year this mode of roof treatment is coming into popular favor. Partly because they are cheaper than paint, but chiefly that they are a scientific combination of :: ::

CREOSOTE

(the best wood preservative known)

Manitoba Linseed Oil

and

Coloring Pigments

and are excellent wood preservatives. Besides imparting artistic and permanent color tones to the Shingles. We make these Stains in all the popular Greens, Reds, Browns, etc., in all thirteen beautiful tints :: :: ::

Sample shingles and prices sent on request.

Manufactured by

G. F. Stephens & Co.

LIMITED

Paint and Color Makers

WINNIPEG - CANADA

WOOL

WANTED. Direct communication solicited from ranchers, and wool growers throughout the North-West when further information will be given in way of quotations and shipping instructions.

WM. GRAHAM, 54 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The wheat that is grown in Canada,
Is the pride of a princely land;
The goods that are "made in Canada"
Are the goods that her sons demand.

Farmers do your part in demanding not only the goods, but the best that are "made in Canada."

When you go to the Farrier to get your horse shod, insist that he shall use only horse nails that are "made in Canada" for your work; and you certainly want the best nails "made in Canada," ask him to use those which have the "C" brand and our name on the box.

They have been "made in Canada" by us, for the past forty years, and from the best material known or used for the purpose in the world. Our Nails will stand the hardest usage and give results not surpassed by any other horse nail made anywhere.

Don't forget this fact, that it will cost you the same price for shoeing your horse, whether the Farrier uses the cheapest nails he can buy, or our "C" brand, which are, and have always been acknowledged to be the best "made in Canada."

Why not have the best, when you are paying the same price, and you are going to get better and more lasting work?

The "C" brand Horse nails will not split or break off at the heads, a common fault in low priced nails. You will save money because you will not have to get the shoes removed from any fault of the nails used, until they are worn out, and have to come off.

The best way however, is to test the matter for yourself and use them.

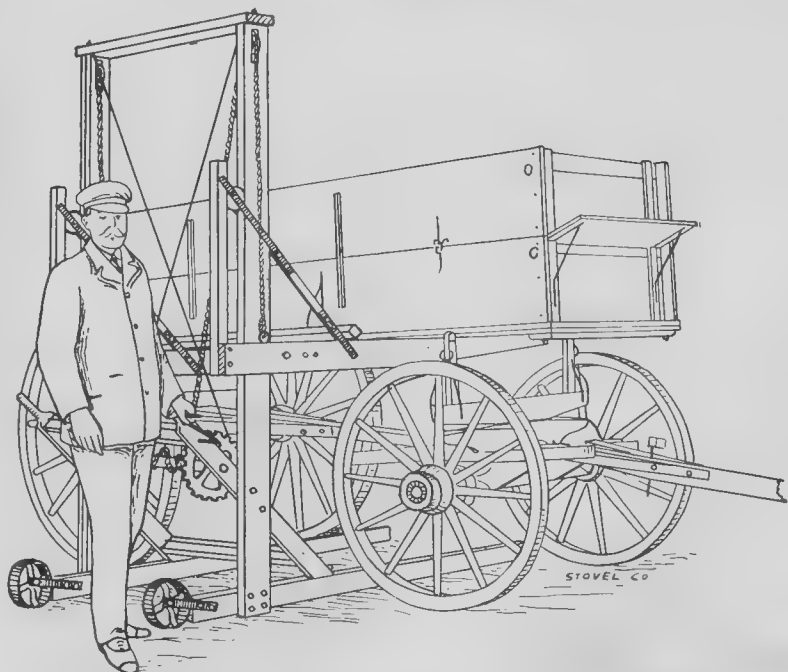
We respectfully solicit the favor of your preference.

CANADA HORSE NAIL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1865

MONTREAL

Norris Portable Elevator



All who have lifting to do will appreciate this new device. With this elevator one man can lift a wagon box, water tank, grain tank or hay rack off or on with ease. It can be used to lift heavy articles on or off the wagon, and for many other purposes.

Send at once for descriptive circular showing the many different uses this elevator can be put to.

The Norris Implement Co., Ltd.

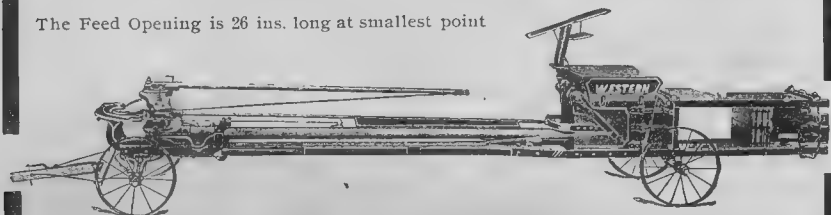
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P.O. Box 267, WINNIPEG, Manitoba

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

SANDWICH WESTERN STEEL HAY PRESS

The Feed Opening is 26 ins. long at smallest point



Steel Pitman

WITH SELF FEED ATTACHMENT. :: TWO HORSE. :: FULL CIRCLE. :: DOUBLE STROKE.

Get our prices—they will interest you. Illustrated Circular and Catalogue of Sandwich Presses furnished on application.

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., LTD., WINNIPEG.



Evening.

From upland slopes I see the cows file by,
Lowing, great-chested, down the homeward
trail,
By dusking fields and meadows shining pale
With moon-tipped dandelions. Flickering
high,
A pevish night-hawk in the Western sky
Beats up into the lucent solitudes,
Or drops with griding wing. The stilly woods
Grow dark and deep and gloom mysteriously.
Cool night winds creep, and whisper in mine
ear,
The homely cricket gossips at my feet,
From far-off pools and wastes of reeds I hear,
Clear and soft-piped, the chanting frogs break
sweet
In full Pandean chorus. One by one
Shine out the stars, and the great night
comes on.

—Lampman.

Eggs in Variety.

Breakfast Eggs.—Drop eggs from the shells into sweet cream, allowing two for each teacupful; boil two minutes, season with salt and pepper.

Egg Gems.—Chop together remnants of any cold meat and a very small onion; add an equal amount of bread crumbs; melted butter, salt and pepper to taste. Moisten with milk and bind with a very little flour. Fill well-buttered gem pans two-thirds full, drop on each an egg, and fill with crumbs. Bake eight or ten minutes.

Snowed Eggs.—Beat the whites of six eggs very stiff. Bring to boiling two teacupfuls of milk sweetened with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flavored with vanilla. Into the boiling milk, with a tablespoon, drop the beaten whites; when set, take out and arrange on a small platter. Let the milk cool a little, stir in the beaten yolks and heat until it begins to thicken; then take from the fire and at once pour it over the eggs.

Eggs Brouille.—Cut into small pieces two medium-sized mushrooms, and fry lightly in a tablespoonful of butter. Beat six eggs, a scant tablespoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper and a little grated nutmeg; add this to the mushrooms; as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, take from the fire and beat until creamy. Drop soda crackers into hot milk, take out quickly with a pancake lifter, put on a hot platter and on each one put some of the mixture. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Egg Mold.—To the beaten yolks of eight eggs add half a teacupful of granulated sugar, half a teacupful of soft butter, the juice and grated rind of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of flour. Beat vigorously until foamy; then stir in the well-frothed whites of four eggs. Bake in a buttered dish. Beat the yolks of the four eggs with a little cornstarch, dot the top, and cook five minutes.

Scotch Eggs.—Mix half a teacupful of bread crumbs with a little milk to soften; add a teacupful of finely chopped ham, a beaten egg, half a teaspoonful of prepared mustard and a little salt. Cover six hard-boiled eggs with the mixture, drop into very hot fat for two minutes. Are very good cold.

Spanish Eggs.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice in salted water, add a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of grated cheese, and a tablespoonful of tomato pulp (no seeds). Break several eggs into a saucer, and slide them gently into boiling water to which has been added a little vinegar. When cooked so the yolks will not break, arrange them over the rice spread on a hot platter.

Shirred Eggs.—In a flat dish place cubes of nicely browned toast well buttered. Melt a teaspoonful of butter in a saucepan and break in the eggs; add three tablespoonfuls of chicken or veal gravy, season, and stir until well blended. Put the mixture over the toast, and serve at once before it hardens.—Sarah E. Wilcox, in Country Gentleman.

Taking Care of Dress Skirts.

It is no little trouble to shake and brush a woolen dress skirt carefully after each time of wearing, but it is the only way to keep them free from dust and wrinkles; and the economical woman keeps her wool skirts clean and pressed, changing the binding when it begins to fray, as nothing can detract from the appearance of a person more than a frayed dress skirt. A black woolen dress skirt can be wonderfully freshened by sponging on the right side with a lather of soap tree bark and pressing on the wrong side while damp and if very soiled, both black and colored woolen skirts can be made beautifully clean by washing in suds made with the bark. Get ten cents worth of soap-bark at the druggists, soak in rain water over night, then in the morning strain through thin muslin into warm, soft water and wash the skirt through the suds by rubbing between the hands. While it is still damp the skirt should be ironed lengthwise of the goods, but the iron must not be allowed to stand on the cloth as the print of the iron is apt to be visible on the right side of the garment, and the cloth should be pressed over and over until perfectly smooth and dry. Thin white woolen skirts, such as alpaca, crepes or nun's veiling, whether cotton or woolen, should be washed in cold soap suds, and when the garment seems clean, rinse out in cold water, and, without wringing, hang up to drip dry. The water running out of the goods will help to stretch and keep it from shrinking. A black woolen dress skirt that was not sufficiently freshened by washing was recolored a jet black by dipping in black diamond dye for wool and a light gray skirt was recolored a rich dark blue, and after a careful pressing on the wrong side, they looked as nice as new skirts. The best way to keep the dress skirt in perfect shape is to fold in the middle of the front and middle of back, then lay it smoothly on the bed and fold over twice, then pin a safety pin through the folded band and hang it in that way in the closet, and unless a skirt is hung up properly, it will soon become stringy and wrinkled.—Opportunity.



SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS.

The largest and most reliable firm dealing in Monuments, Headstones, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA



Aprons Free for

Blue Ribbon

COUPONS

IRISH LAWN APRON—No. 27

(See Picture)

Extra quality Irish lawn, deep hem, machine tucked, with large bow-strings, wide hem also Swiss embroidered shoulder strap and Swiss insertion bib. **An extra fine apron. Free for 65 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 30 Coupons and 35c. Postage 5c.**

SWISS MUSLIN APRON—No. 28

Finest Swiss muslin, 40-inch, 4½-inch bow ties, 3-inch hem. **Free for 40 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 20 Coupons and 20c. Postage 5c.**

GINGHAM APRON—No. 32

Heavy blue and white checked gingham, 38 inches, guaranteed fast colors. **Free for 25 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 10 Coupons and 15c. Postage 3c.**

ALL THESE APRONS ARE EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

Send Stamp for complete Premium List and four pages of Tested Recipes.

BLUE RIBBON, Dept N.W., WINNIPEG.

Farmers!

A New Hay Rake would help you very much in handling your Hay Crop this year. You could harvest it in much better condition and thereby make it of much greater value, if you used a

Frost & Wood "Tiger Rake"



An All Steel Rake—firmly braced to stand all kinds of hard usage.

A Solid Steel Axle supports the frame. On all sizes except the 8 ft., the frame is trussed—an additional guarantee of strength.

The Teeth are all tested before leaving the works, nothing but the best of steel could stand this test.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue which describes our Machinery in detail.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited

Head Office and Works: SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

CALGARY

"FOOS" GASOLINE ENGINE

7 H. P., WITH A

9½ CHAMPION FEED MILL

Is an Ideal Combination of the Highest Class Machines. We have installed a number of them with Stockbreeders and large farmers with universally satisfactory results.

THE MANITOBA IRON WORKS, LIMITED

901-909 LOGAN AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Song of the Plains.

This is the song, as I sing it, the song that
I love the best—
The steady tramp in the furrow, the grind
of the gleaming steel—
An anthem sung to the noonday, a chant to
the open West,
Echoing deep in my spirit, to gladden and
help and heal.

And this is life, as I read it, and life in its
fairest form—
To breathe the wind on the ranges, the
scent of the upturned sod,
To strive and strive, and be thankful, to
weather the shine and storm,
Pencilling, over the prairies, the destiny
planned by God.

And no reward do I ask for, save only to
work and wait,
To praise the God of my fathers, to labor
beneath His sky,
To dwell alone in his greatness, to strike and
to follow straight,
Silent and strong and contented—the limit-
less plains and I.

H. H. Bashford.

A Ghostly Message.

"By George, this is monotonous,"
I observed to the operator, "a ghost
story would be a pleasant relaxation."

"All right. I can accommodate
you with a first-class one and true,
too, as it happened to myself. Sit
down by the fire here and I'll spin
you a genuine 'ghoster.'"

It was in a little western station
where I had intended to take the one
daily through passenger train, having
driven eight miles across country to
do so, only to find I had just missed
the train and would have to wait
about three hours for a freight train
on which I had a permit to ride. It
was one of those thoroughly disagree-
able nights, with a cold, misty rain
which made everything appear forlorn
and miserable. There was a good
warm fire in the stove, however, and,
as the operator seemed a pleasant fel-
low enough, I was glad to accept his
invitation, and, seated by the stove
with my pipe lighted, prepared to
listen to his tale.

"For some years," he began, "I had
been operator at unimportant stations
on one of the old Eastern roads, but,
deciding that promotions were too
few and progress correspondingly
slow with them, I determined to go
west with a more progressive road
and was accordingly given a little out-
of-the-world station on one of the
big lines down in the cattle country.
The station I was about to take did
not amount to much as far as work
went, but I thought it would be an
excellent 'starter.' Jordan, the man I
was to succeed as agent and operator,
was waiting for me to relieve him
and he greeted me cordially. He was
a mighty nice fellow, and took pains
in showing me the few things it was
necessary for me to know.

"The quarters were quite cozy.
There was a small square freight
room, where supplies for the little
town of a few hundred inhabitants,
situated about a mile from the office,
and for the 'X bar' outfit's headquar-
ters a mile or so further away were
stored until they were called for, a
still smaller waiting room for passen-
gers, a snug little office separated from
the waiting room by a frail partition
and a half-door, over which business
might be transacted without patrons
coming right into the office and a
room back of the office in which Jordan
had 'batched' and where I ex-
pected to do likewise.

"The office, as I said, was snug; it
had one window facing the track, be-
fore which the operator's table was
placed, with two cords overhead so
that the order board might be turned
without necessitating rising from the
revolving chair occupied by the oper-
ator. Back of the table, against the
wall just opposite the half-door, was
a desk with shelves and pigeon holes
above, where the blank forms and
office supplies were kept. While Jordan
was showing me some of these
reports, which were new to me, I
noticed a common relay instrument,
evidently connected, tucked in one
of the pigeon holes. 'What's this?' I
asked, taking it out.

"Oh," replied Jordan, "that's a short
line between here and 'U.' by way of
the loading yards. The loading yards
are two miles up the old pit spur.

A few years ago they tried to open
up a pit here but the material was too
fine for ballast, and not good for any-
thing else, so they abandoned the pit
and later put up the loading pens and
chutes on the old spur. In shipping
season they have a pounder at the
yards, and this wire connects him with
here and U. It don't work now; the
wires are down—went down in the
last storm and they won't put them
up until next season, when they open
the yards."

"Mechanically I had opened the in-
strument and touched the key, but it
did not respond.

"There was also a little iron safe
at the back of the desk, and a small
cannon-ball stove completed the fur-
niture of the office.

"While Jordan was showing me the
working of the order board I noticed
a large Colt's revolver lying against
the window. 'What in the world do
you keep that thing lying round for?'
I asked. 'Oh, more as an ornament
than anything else. There are a good
many loose characters lying round—
punchers out of a job after rounding
up, and general hobos drifting back
and forth, and as a fellow is alone
here and there is sometimes a good
deal of cash on hand, it's well to have
a gun in sight. The X bar outfit al-
ways keeps a freight deposit up and
there is quite a little valuable express
business for them. It might prove too
much of a temptation for some of
these fellows, so it's well to have a
gun in sight to let them know you're
prepared for the worst."

"Well, I hope I won't have to use
it," I remarked.

"I hope not."

"But I did soon find use for it,
nevertheless. At first and until I got
used to the work, I found a good deal
to do; then there was settling in my
new bachelor quarters, making a few
changes I wanted and getting ac-
quainted with the X bar outfit, and so
forth, all helping to fill up my time.
But when I had my changes made,
had become used to my quarters, so
that I didn't care to putter around
them any more than necessary, had
met the few people of any importance
in the neighborhood and settled down
to the real routine of the job, time
hung heavy on my hands, and even
the few 'punchers' and 'hobos' who
occasionally hung around the place
during the day were welcome visitors.
When you are surrounded by people
and have plenty of company it's all
right to be particular in choosing
associates, but when you may see only
one person during the day, except
train crews for the few minutes they
are passing through or unloading

GILLETT'S GOODS

ARE
STANDARD ARTICLES

IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY
HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE
THEM

Magic Baking Powder.
Gillett's Perfumed Lye.
Imperial Baking Powder.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.

Royal Yeast Cakes:
Gillett's Mammoth Blue.
Magic Baking Soda.
Gillett's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 50 YEARS.
(ESTABLISHED 1852)

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

PATENTS

Caveats, Etc.,
procured in all countries.

EGERTON R. CASE,
Registered Solicitor of Patents, and Expert in
Patent Causes. Notary Public.
Temple Bldg., Toronto.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

FRASER'S

BRANDON, MAN. P.O. BOX 184



MEN'S SUITS—\$7.50
A Great Sale of Men's \$10.00 Serge
Suits for \$7.50—Send for one.

Blue Serge Suits

Made of a nice medium-weight English
Serge, in the popular four-button sacque
style—a comfortable, dressy suit for summer
wear. Finely tailored, and finished through-
out with the best linings and trimmings.
The cloth is thoroughly shrunk, and will
retain its shape under all conditions of wear.
These suits are good value
at the regular price, \$10.00;
they are an exceptional
bargain at **\$7.50**

When Ordering by Mail

Send chest measure, length of arm and
length of inside seam of leg, and we guar-
antee a perfect fit.

Throughout the West

We have built up a splendid business for our
Men's Clothing Store. Satisfied customers
are our best advertisement. Have you tried
buying your clothing at Frasers?

MEN'S SHIRTS

Two sent postpaid for 85c.

Good Quality Flannelette Shirts, sizes 14½ to
17, light and dark colors, stripe pattern, made
with pointed collar—shirts that
are well worth 50c. each. We
will send two of them postpaid
to any address on receipt of..... **85c**

Write for our
Spring and Summer Catalogue

IT IS HUMILIATING

To anyone under any circumstances to be unable to meet their
business obligations, but more especially to the Farmer whose
land has given him a good crop and whose only plea is that
it was **hailed out**. His creditors may carry him over, but
knowing that he could have protected himself against such
disaster at trifling cost, and that he will have the obligations
of two years to meet out of his next crop with possibly a
similar experience to relate, their own interests prompt them to
put him down as improvident and a poor mark for further credit.

Why take any chance of being placed in this humiliating position?

∴ THE ∴

Central Canada Insurance Co'y

Will insure your crops against loss from hail at a low rate
of premium and guarantee prompt payment of indemnity.
That you have never lost a crop by hail does not protect this
one. Do you carry no fire insurance because you have never had
a fire? Every season brings surprises and disappointments to
those who depend on what has been. Prepare for what may be.

Lock the stable BEFORE the horse is stolen

The Central Canada is the only Company doing Hail Insurance
in Western Canada under a contract that absolutely guarantees
payment of loss within a stated time and in full, and has a
record for fulfilling the conditions of the contract to the letter.
If you want indemnity for your loss paid when 100 cents will pay
a dollar of your obligations, insure with the Central Canada. If
you are satisfied to get it at some indefinite time in the future
with interest accruing on your debts in the meantime, insure with
a Company that does business that way. That is your privilege.

HEAD OFFICE:
BRANDON, MAN.

JOS. CORNELL,
Manager

freight at a little 'one-horse' station, even if that person is a tramp or cow-boy he is welcome—he is, at least, some one to speak and listen to.

"Although the station was small I often had considerable money on hand. There was a freight deposit of a couple of hundred always in the safe to cover carload stuff sent in for the X-bar outfit, and besides that and the little current money of the station, once a month there was a valuable express package sent the X-bar's superintendent containing pay roll money. At first I was very careful, and if this package was not called for before nightfall, would deliver it in person, carrying with me the other money on hand in the office, and the big Colt's revolver, but after a couple of months, I became careless and would let it lie over in the safe until the next morning.

"It was upon one of these occasions that I found use for the revolver. The package had been left in the afternoon, and, not having been called for, was in the safe with the freight deposit and what other money I had on hand. It had been a dreary, dark day and I had felt particularly lonely and blue and was not sorry when a discharged 'puncher' dropped in after the express had gone through and began to discuss stock business. After we had talked awhile he asked me to change a ten-dollar bill for him. All the money was in the safe, and as I turned to open it I noticed he tried to open the half-door, and, finding it latched, leaned over it to observe me. 'Oho,' I thought, 'if you are trying to get on to this combination you may as well give up,' and I stood squarely before the safe as I worked the combination. The incident slipped from my mind during the balance of the conversation, and I was sorry when towards six o'clock he started toward the town.

"After preparing and eating my supper I sat down at the operating table to kill the time by writing a letter or two. I got interested in writing, and it was about nine o'clock when I heard a slight noise back of me, and, turning, looked into the barrel of a six-shooter held by my puncher visitor of the afternoon, who must have reached over and noiselessly slid the catch, as the half-door was wide open.

"Hands up, my friend!" said the puncher, in a commanding voice.

"Mechanically my hands shot to arm's length above my head, and I thought with regret of that pay roll money and took myself severely to task for not having delivered it during the afternoon.

"Now, what I want you to do," continued the puncher, when my hands had reached a satisfactory elevation, 'is to open that safe for me. When I say the word just march over to it and throw the combine. You needn't say you've forgotten it, 'cause I know you haven't and you don't want to fill an early grave. If you do as I say you won't be hurt; if you don't, you're d—n liable to be. After you've opened the safe I'll just tie you comfortably in that chair where you can rest easy till the train comes along. They'll see you couldn't help it and that it wasn't your fault, and maybe it'll teach the d—n fools not to keep one man alone at such a lonesome place. Understand what I want?"

"I nodded; I was too frightened to speak. What could I do? There was probably no one nearer than the town, a mile away, so it would do no good to call for help, and even if there should be some straggler within hearing I was afraid to call; that cool, methodical man before me and behind the six-shooter might grow nervous if I cried out, and the slightest twitch of his forefinger would prove very disastrous.

"All right—Come, open the safe."

"As I rose to my feet my extended hand struck the order-board cord, and an idea occurred to me. With a slight movement of my hand I pulled the cord.

"Here, what are you doing that for?" the puncher asked.

"There's an extra due here and I have orders for it," I answered, nodding toward my manifold sheets. If

I let it run by without delivering the order there may be a collision, and I'd rather have you fix me than have that happen. It was a bluff, but it worked well. The puncher hesitated for a moment as though considering and then seemed to realize that the stopping of a train would mean an interruption of his operations before he was through. With a muttered oath he reached for the other cord and gave it a hard jerk that brought the board back to safety with a bang. It was quickly done, but his attention was directed to the cord long enough for my hand to fall to the Colt's revolver on the table, and when he turned again to face me, with the gun still lowered, it was his turn to look into a barrel.

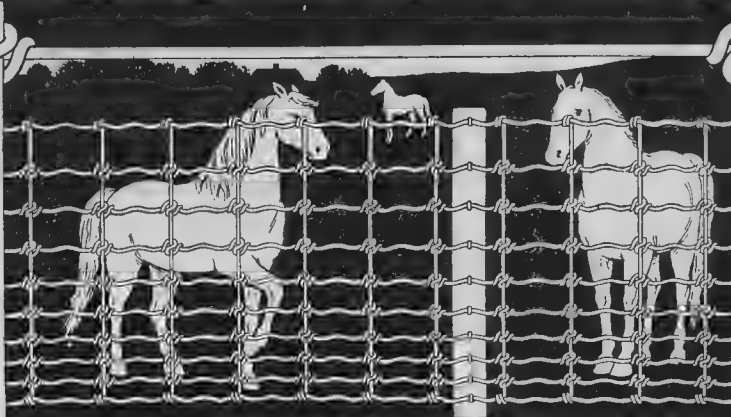
"Now drop that gun," I said in as determined a voice as I could command.

"His gun hand was nearly touching the table, and the muzzle of his six-shooter was within a few inches of the lamp which lighted the office.

"He muttered another oath as he saw I had the 'drop' on him; the next instant there was a report and the lamp was shattered, leaving the office in perfect darkness. My revolver was pointed directly at his head, and I pulled the trigger almost instantly, but the rascal must have dropped as he fired, as I heard a slight shuffling noise as the report of my revolver echoed, and, though I fired a second shot, the outer door of the waiting room slammed and that was the last I saw of the puncher.

"That adventure rather unnerved me for some time. Of course I wired the superintendent full particulars, and by the next passenger train a young fellow came from headquarters, ostensibly as a 'student' to learn telegraphy, but I knew he was a special agent in the employ of the company to try to effect the arrest of the would-be robber or get some clue by which to trace him. Thorp was his name, and I liked him from the first. He could thump the key enough so that I could leave him in charge of the office when I made trips to the town, and I soon began to seek recreation there.

"From the fact that Thorp stayed in the vicinity I concluded my puncher friend was still hanging around and that he hoped to bag him there, possibly in a second attempt to get into the safe, but as Thorp was constantly about the office we had arrang-



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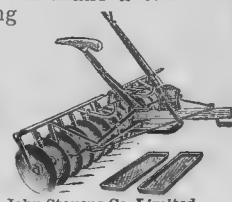
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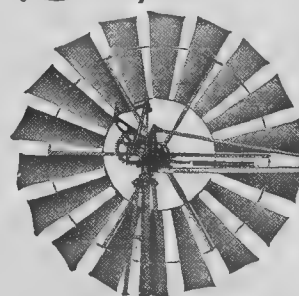
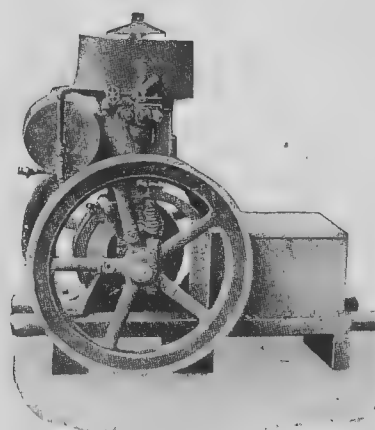
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MAN. TOBA

ed a bell in my 'batch' room so that it would ring upon a cord under the operating table, over the safe, or beside the desk being pulled, enabling either of us being in any part of the office to summon the other from the back room, and relieve me at night, and, as I constantly carried the revolver, I felt no fear and soon regained my nerve.

"One night, about two weeks after the attempted robbery, there was a regular range dance given at the X-bar headquarters, and I attended. Of course we danced until morning, and I went direct to the office without sleep. Thorp asked me if he should run the office while I slept, but I said I could stand it through the day very nicely, and it would be harder on him after being in the office the night before than on me.

"All right," he said, "I'll turn in, but keep your eyes open for your old acquaintance and ring me out if he shows up. I'm sure he was hanging around last night."

"Thorp's fears that a second attempt at robbery was about to be made caused me a little uneasiness, but that soon wore off, and I became quite drowsy as the day wore on. Thorp evidently expected I would, and when the passenger trains had both passed insisted upon relieving me. It seemed to me I had hardly got to sleep when he awakened me and said there was some trouble up the line and I would have to take the key, but in reality I had slept some hours, as it was about 7 p.m. when he aroused me. A good many messages passed, and I kept interested in the progress of clearing the track, but when it was nearly finished, and it was certain that they would have everything clear for the freight which passed at about midnight, I began to get drowsy, and my head kept nodding in cat naps. It was an unpleasant condition; first Thorp's fears, and then the line trouble had made me so nervous that I feared to sleep, still I was so drowsy that I couldn't keep awake. During a nap longer than the others I had a strange dream or nightmare. I suppose it was on account of my neck being cramped. I thought I was about to be lynched by the puncher for neglecting to deliver orders, thereby causing a collision, and I could feel the rope about my neck. Just as the noose tightened and I was about to swing into the air I thought I heard my office call, but it sounded unfamiliar, as though another instrument than the one I was accustomed to. Half awakening, I thought I heard it repeated, and without waiting for a response the instrument ticked: 'Help for God's sake! I am being—'

I sprang up, wide awake. The sound had seemed to come from the desk where the supplies were kept. I felt queer and creepy, and my first impulse was to pull the bell cord and awaken Thorp, but I smiled as I thought he would not thank me much for awakening him from his well-earned sleep on account of a foolish dream. But if it was a dream it had left a very disagreeable impression of distinctness, and I approached the desk with a nervous feeling which was very near to fear. Very gingerly I took out the old relay on the down wire, and, after closely examining it, tried the keys, finding, as I expected, that it would not work. Still I felt very uneasy, and would have worked myself into a very nervous state by morning had not 31 sounded by my own instrument, indicating that an order for the freight was coming. I took the order, and then settled down to wait for the train, feeling very uncomfortable and occasionally glancing toward the old relay, half expecting to hear it work again. The minutes seemed very long as they dragged on, and I grew impatient for the freight. She was five minutes late, ten minutes, eleven, twelve, then in she rushed, and Cole, the conductor, hurried into the office with a white and startled face."

"Quick, Jack," he exclaimed, "wire the chief that the agent at U. has been robbed and murdered."

"Murdered?"

"Yes, go ahead and get this mes-

sage off, and I'll tell you about it afterward."

"I sent the message as he dictated it, feeling that I was sending ancient history, for it seemed to me that I had known a tragedy had occurred or was about to occur, before Cole told me of it."

"Thorp was awakened by our conversation, and came from the inner room, rubbing his eyes, to learn what the trouble was."

"Trouble enough," said Cole. "We had to set a bad order out at U., and I noticed there wasn't any light in the office, and so went in and struck a match. There was the operator murdered, the safe blown open and things scattered around in great shape. It couldn't have been done long before we got there, because he was still warm. Well, we must get a move on us; we've lost time enough now. So long."

"When the train had pulled out Thorp got out the velocipede we had kept at the station since he had been there, and said he would go up and have a look at things. I dreaded to be left alone, but there was nothing else to be done, so settled down to feel nervous and think of that interrupted message I had received, or dreamed I had, and the more I thought of it the more convinced I became that the mute relay had in some manner acted as the instrument of carrying to me a ghostly warning. By the time Thorp returned I was half wild."

"What did you find?" I asked.

"Things were about as Cole described them. The operator was dead—killed by a blow on the head from some blunt instrument. He was lying over the desk with his hands on the old stock-yard relay, which was open."

"On the relay?" I exclaimed.

"Yes."

"Then I told him of the message I had heard in my sleep."

"No dream about it," he remarked; "why in thunder didn't you ring me up?"

"I explained that I felt ashamed to waken him on account of a dream."

"No dream about it," he repeated; "that line has been in working order ever since a few days after I came here. I put it in order myself so that I could get U. without using the regular wire. He and I were working this thing up together—had no idea they would tackle his station—and now they've got him."—Opportunity.



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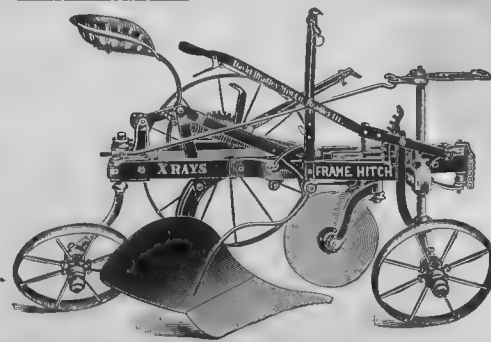
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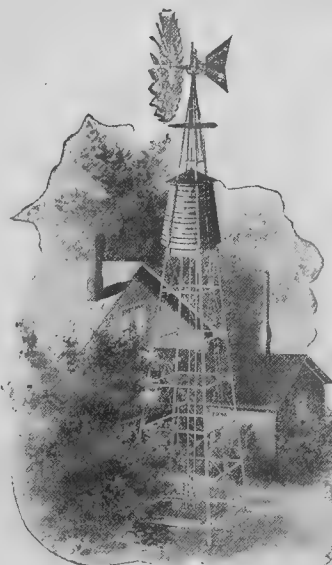
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Tomb of the Unknown.

There was a battlefield where myriads lay,
Some deadly wounded, many thousand dead;
And with a hurrying dust through all the land
Sprang the hot couriers; many a name they bore,
Spoken by Victory in her trumpet breath,
Crowned by the crimson hour for deathless fame.
The mother gave her son; he lay forgot;
The wife her husband; in the cannon's path
Oblivion tossed him; and the maid betrothed
Sent her beloved; the earthquake of the bomb
Was the fierce sexton at his sudden grave.
Their names the couriers bore not. Far behind
The vulture hovered, seeking such, and found.
When the long death list came at last it brought
The nameless names that break a myriad hearts.
The conquering leader rides in history;
The conquering army sleeps anonymous.

—John James Platt.

Parental Duty.

From an address by President Roosevelt before the Mothers' Congress recently held in Washington.

Inasmuch as I am speaking to an assemblage of mothers, I shall have nothing whatever to say in praise of an easy life. Yours is the work that is never ended. No mother has an easy time, and most mothers have very hard times, and yet what true mother would barter her experience of joy and sorrow in exchange for a life of cold selfishness, which insists upon perpetual amusement and the avoidance of care, and which often finds its fit dwelling place in some flat designed to furnish with the least possible expenditure of effort the maximum of comfort and luxury, but in which there is literally no place for children?

No man or woman really worthy of the name can care for the life spent solely and chiefly in the avoidance of risk and trouble and labor. Save in exceptional cases, the prizes worth having in life must be paid for, and the life worth living must be a life of work for a worthy end, and ordinarily of work more for others than for one's self.

The man or woman who deliberately foregoes these blessings (children), whether from viciousness, coldness, shallow-heartedness, self-indulgence or mere failure to appreciate aright the difference between the all-important and the unimportant—why, such a creature merits contempt as hearty as any visited upon the soldier who runs away in battle, or upon the man who refuses to work for the support of those dependent upon him and who, though able-bodied, is yet content to eat in idleness the bread that others provide.

But I think that the duties are even more important than the rights, and in the long run I think that the reward is ampler and greater for duty well done than for insistence upon individual rights, necessary though this, too, must often be. Your duty is hard, your responsibility great, but greatest of all is your reward. I do not pity you in the least. On the contrary, I feel respect and admiration for you.

Foolishness and affection must be treated as interchangeable terms; and besides training your sons and daughters in the softer and milder virtues you must seek to give them those stern and hardy qualities which in after life they will surely need. Some children will go wrong in spite of the best training, and some will go right even when their surroundings are most unfortunate; nevertheless, an immense amount depends upon the family training.

If you mothers, through weakness, bring up your sons to be selfish and to think only of themselves, you will be responsible for much sadness among the women who are to be their wives in the future. If you let your daughters grow up idle, perhaps under the mistaken impression that as you yourselves have had to work hard, they shall know only enjoyment, you are preparing them to be useless to others and burdens to themselves.

Teach the boys and girls alike that they are not to look forward to lives spent in avoiding difficulties, but to live lives overcoming difficulties.

Teach them that work, for themselves and others also, is not a curse but a blessing; seek to make them happy, to make them enjoy life, but seek also to make them face life with the steadfast resolution to wrest success from labor and adversity, and to do their whole duty before God and to man. Surely she who can thus train her sons and daughters is thrice fortunate among women.

There are many good people who are denied the supreme blessing of children, and for these we have the respect and sympathy always due to those who, from no fault of their own, are denied any of the other great blessings of life.

The man is but a poor creature whose effort is not rather for the betterment of his wife and children than for himself; and as for the mother, her very name stands for loving unselfishness and self-abnegation, and, in any society fit to exist, is fraught with associations which render it holy.

The woman's task is not easy—no task worth doing is easy—but in doing it, and when she has done it, there shall come to her the highest and holiest joy known to mankind; and having done it, she shall have the reward prophesied in Scripture; for her husband and children, yes, and all people who realize that her work lies at the foundation of all national greatness and happiness, shall rise up and call her blessed.

Should Children be Kissed?

The promiscuous kissing of children is certainly to be deprecated on various grounds. London Tit-Bits says: Many persons, in their affectionate zeal to kiss a child, do not stop to consider whether they are themselves pleasant persons to kiss, and older children often feel a strong sense of resentment when kissed against their will. The contagious disorders of mouth and throat can be, and probably often are, communicated in this way. They certainly are in adults. The breath of person suffering from whooping-cough, measles, and scarletina is universally dreaded; but, excepting the first-named, and more rarely in the first stages of the others, owing to the isolation of the patients, these diseases are probably not often spread in this way. The danger, we believe, is especially great in connection with the various kinds of sore throat, and no one with a sore throat, however slight, should kiss a child.



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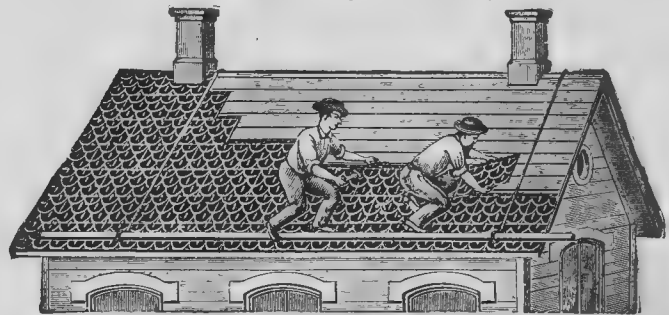
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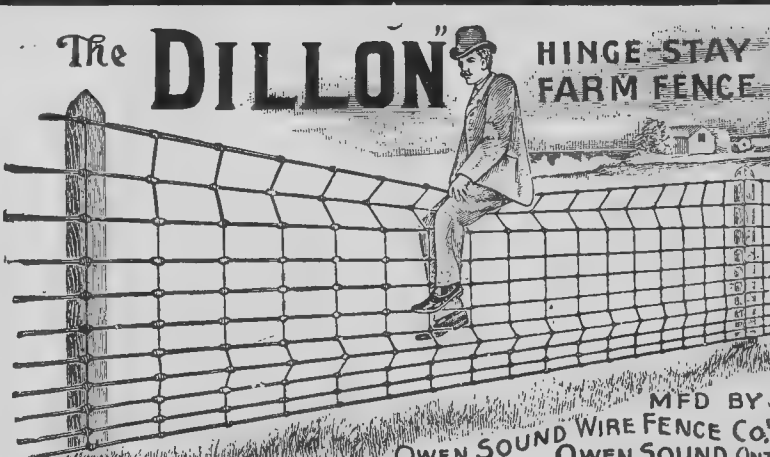
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Husbands and Wives.

By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hull.

Christianity is the religion of ideals. "It is not what a man does that exalts him, but what man would do." What then is the ideal of the relation of husband and wife? What would God have us to be in this sacred and most blessed relation which He has ordained, not as a mere social convenience or a concession to our lower nature, but as part of His purpose of love for the race, who have a right to call Him Father? The keynote is struck in our marriage service.

Union in the Lord is the true ideal and aim of the man and woman who, having first given their hearts to Christ, give themselves each to the other; and who, having been guided by His Providence in the choice they contemplate, implore His blessing as they resolve to fulfil that relation after His example, in His strength, to His glory. This is the Christian ideal. This runs through the whole service, following on the lines of Holy Scripture, and especially St. Paul's teaching to the Ephesians and Colossians. But it may be said that while God gives children to parents, and brothers and sisters to each other, not He, but we, choose this relationship. Yes, and therefore it is all the more essential that the choice should be according to His will.

But now, when the union is accomplished, what is the ideal? In the church's words "Marriage was ordained for the mutual society, help, and comfort that the one ought to have of the other both in prosperity and adversity." By what means may this threefold purpose be attained?

1. "The mutual society"—true companionship, perfect confidence, absolute trust, fellowship in things little and great—though (as it were by mutual arrangement) each may and ought to have a different share in things of the family and the household and social life.

2. "Help." The first result of "mutual society" is help, service—"the mutual help that the one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and adversity." Each has definite help to render to the other which cannot be dispensed with in the home and among kindred and friends.

Beloved, let us love so well,
Our work shall still be better for our love,
And still our love be sweeter for our work,
And both commended for the sake of each
By all true workers and true lovers born.
—Browning.

3. "Comfort"—the second result of "mutual society" which the one ought to have of the other, "both in prosperity and adversity." "Comfort" in the old sense of the word, that is, strengthening—mutual strength, each trying to strengthen the other in helping each other's character. If the wife be foolish, weak, worldly, pleasure-loving, thoughtless, the husband will try gently to raise her to a higher level. If the husband be selfish, covetous, bad-tempered, imperious, irreligious, the wife will try by gentle remonstrances, by kindly influence, by sweet example, to lead him in the better way that so if the husband "obey not the word, he also may without the word be won by the conversation," that is the outward life, of the wife which he daily beholds.

Towards the attainment of this end let me offer one or two suggestions taken from St. Paul's Epistles.

1. "The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church." True, and therefore the head should rule and guide, as Christ rules and guides His Bride the Church, in unspeakable tenderness, justice, sympathy and love, not in caprice and wilfulness, not in harsh commands and unsympathetic demands.

2. Again "give honor unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel." Not merely because "noblesse oblige," but from truest Christian chivalry, whereby the weakness is not despised, but receives more abundant honor that so it may be strengthened.

3. Again, "let the wife see that she reverence her husband," because he is seeking to show towards her the ex-

ample of the patience and gentleness of Christ. Her reverence is to be that of respect, obedience, devotion, and yet the while not ministering to his pride or folly or imperiousness, but ready gladly to submit her will to his will, except in matters where the higher duty of obedience to the will of God forbids and then there must be firm though reluctant refusal.

This is the ideal the Apostle sets before us. Do we admire it? Will we strive after it, though here we shall never fully attain it? If so, let us remember—

1. There must be love. Well does good old Jeremy Taylor write: "Let every one of you so love his wife even as himself. Thou art to be a father and a mother to her and a brother, and great reason, unless the state of marriage should be no better than the condition of an orphan. For she that is bound to leave father and mother and brother for thee either is miserable as a poor fatherless child, or else ought to find all these or more in thee." There must be love. In the beautiful words of the prayer in the marriage service, "look peacefully upon these Thy servants that both this man may love his wife according to Thy Word, as Christ did love His spouse the church, and also that this woman may be loving and amiable to her husband." Nothing can make amends for lack of love. Yes, for the love of married life should be not less true and intense than that of courtship, but should rather be its ripening fruit and its beautiful crown. Thus with mutual love life's sorrows will be halved and life's joys will be doubled.

And when husband and wife come to the cross-roads where the hands united on the bright marriage morning must be unclasped, the hope of reunion to part no more will be sure and certain—such ties are not of the earth, earthly, of the transitory, perishing. If in the world to come "they neither marry nor are given in marriage," if no new relationships are formed like those of earth, yet the old relationships, so far as they have been "holy to the Lord," will be proved to be everlasting, and the family circle be reunited above. Yes, so live together in the earthly home as those who must one day part, and then you will part as those who will one day live together in the heavenly home to part no more. May God make this relation in the case of those of us who are married sweet, happy, holy, the centre of light, the abode of love, the image, faint but true, of the Divine ideal. Thus the words inscribed on Charles Kingley's grave-stone in Eversley churchyard will express our experience, our conviction, our hope:—"Amavimus," "Amamus," "Amabimus"—We have loved—we do love—we shall love.

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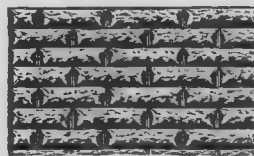


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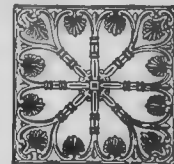
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To a Skylark.

Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
Dost thou despise the earth where cares
abound?
Or, while thy wings aspire, are heart and
eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music
still!

To the last point of vision, and beyond
Mount, daring warbler! that love-prompt-
ed strain
—Twixt thee and thine a never-failing
bond—
Thrills not the less the bosom of the
plain;
Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege! to
sing
All independent of the leafy spring.

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
A privacy of glorious light is thine,
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a
flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise, who soar, but never
roam—
True to the kindred points of Heaven and
Home!

—Wordsworth.

Nuggets.

Selected from Charles Wagner's, "The Simple Life."

There is no truth for man but in thoughts that are human, and pessimism is inhuman.

Let us nourish ourselves from other meat; strengthen our souls with cheering thoughts.

Since no one can hold life in check, is it not better to respect it and use it than to go about making other people disgusted with it?

To press forward under his burdens, to guide himself in the night, to retrieve his falls and failures, to escape despair even in death, man has need of hoping always.

Since the sun still rises, since earth puts forth her blossoms anew, since the bird builds its nest and the mother smiles at her child, let us have the courage to be men, and commit the rest to Him who has numbered the stars.

Rouse your courage, hope on; he is sure of being least deluded who has the daring to do that; the most ingenuous hope is nearer truth than the most rational despair.

It is time to become little children once more, to learn again to stand with clasped hands and wide eyes before the mystery around us; to remember that in spite of our knowledge, what we know is but a trifle, and that the world is greater than our mind.

To save lost humanity, the invisible God came to dwell among us, in the form of a man, and willed to make himself known by this sign: Love.

We consider as a calamity the debasement of the currency, the lowering of interest, the abolition of credit. There is a misfortune greater than these: the loss of confidence, of that moral credit which honest people give one another, and which makes speech circulate like an authentic currency.

There are sacred emotions, cruel griefs, splendid heroisms, passionate enthusiasms that a look, a movement, a cry interprets better than beautifully rounded periods. The most precious possessions of the heart of humanity manifest themselves most simply.

How many people content themselves with speaking, and believe that it exempts them from acting; and those who listen are content with having heard them. As for practicing what is so magisterially set forth, that is the last thing thought of. They all forget that those who make the least noise do the most work. An engine that expends all its steam in whistling has nothing left with which to turn wheels. Then let us cultivate silence. All that we can save in noise we gain in power.

One never pays too dear for the conviction that there are things which money will not buy.

The more desires and needs a man has, the more occasion he finds for conflict with his fellow-men; and these

conflicts are more bitter in proportion as their causes are less just.

Do not the very sinews of virtue lie in a man's capacity to care for something outside of himself? And what place remains to one's neighbor in a life given over to material cares, to artificial needs, to the satisfaction of ambitions, grudges and whims?

But education, like the mass of our age's inventions, is after all only a tool; everything depends upon the workman who uses it.

Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a man.

We bring into the world with us different gifts; one has received gold, another, granite; a third, marble; most of us wood or clay. Our task is to fashion these substances.

All the strength of the world and all its beauty, all true joy, everything that consoles, that feeds hope, or throws a ray of light along our dark paths, everything that makes us see across our poor lives a splendid goal and a boundless future, comes to us from people of simplicity, those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfishness and vanity, and have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life.

Good sense is a fund slowly and painfully accumulated by the labor of centuries. It is a jewel of the first water, whose value he alone understands who has lost it, or who observes the lives of others who have lost it. For my part, I think no price too great for gaining it and keeping it, for the possession of eyes that see and a judgment that discerns. One takes care of his sword, that it be not bent or rusted; with greater reason should he give heed to his thought.

A Simple Disinfectant.

It is a fact not generally taken into account, because but imperfectly understood, says London Tit-Bits, that pure, fresh, cold water is one of the most valuable disinfectants, inasmuch as it is a powerful absorbent. Every sick-room should have a large vessel of clear water, frequently renewed, placed near the bed, or even beneath it. This not only absorbs much of the hurtful vapor, but by its evaporation it softens and tempers the atmosphere, doing away with the dryness which is so trying and depressing to an invalid, or even to persons in health, for that matter. It has frequently been shown by actual experiment that troubled sleep and threatened insomnia are corrected by so simple a thing as the placing of an open bowl of water near the sufferer's bed. On the same principle, water that has been standing in an open vessel in a sleeping-room should under no conditions be used for drinking; nor should any liquid intended for a beverage be allowed to stand open to contamination.



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And a water-pan is an absolute necessity to your health and comfort, but it must be properly placed to radiate moisture evenly and uniformly throughout the house.

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Willing to believe the best.
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Young and fresh in heart.
Zealous to make the best of life.

Fruit for the Home---How to Preserve It.

By Ethel M. Smith, Manitoba.

Does it pay to buy first class or second class fruit to preserve? is the first question to be considered. If you buy good fruit you must pay a good price for it. You may get poor fruit for a trifle. I say "buy good fruit." It gives better satisfaction. There is more work with poor fruit and little to pay you for your pains.

Thursday is a good day for preserving. Good house-keepers are supposed to have washing, ironing and bread-baking done away with by that time. It gives you time to have your fruit sealed and cooled and put in the cellar before Sunday.

Never preserve in an iron kettle; it darkens the fruit. Use a porcelain kettle. White sugar is better than brown. The brown has a tendency to spoil the flavor of the fruit. All kinds of fruit are safer put in glass or stoneware as the acids in so many fruits acting upon tin are apt to make them very unwholesome if not positively injurious.

I purpose giving preserving recipes for six of my favorite fruits, namely, citron, strawberries, cherries, green tomato, pears and crab-apples.

CITRON PRESERVES.

Select sound fruit, pare it, divide it into quarters, carefully take out the seeds, cut into very small pieces any shape you desire, and weigh it. To every pound of fruit allow one-half pound of loaf sugar. Put the citron on to cook until it is quite clear, then remove it from the kettle where it can drain, and pour out the water in which it was cooked. Then put on the weighed sugar with water enough to wet it through; let it boil until very clear, and before putting in the citron again add to the syrup two large lemons, sliced, and a small piece of ginger root, to give it a flavor. Then add the citron and let all cook together about fifteen minutes. Fill the jars with citron and pour over the hot syrup, then seal up.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

For every pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar, also one pint of red currant juice to every four pounds strawberries. Boil the juice of the currants with the strawberries half an hour, stirring all the time. Add the sugar and boil up rapidly for about twenty minutes, skimming carefully. Put in small jars, with brandied tissue paper over top. You can omit the currant juice, but the flavor will not be so fine.

PRESERVED CHERRIES.

Stone the cherries, preserving every drop of juice. Weigh the fruit, allowing pound for pound of sugar. Put a layer of fruit for one of sugar until all is used up; pour over the juice and boil gently until the syrup begins to thicken. The short-stem red cherries or the Morellos are best for preserves. Sweet cherries will not do.

GREEN TOMATO.

Eight pounds small green tomatoes (pierce each with a fork), 4 lbs. of sugar, 4 lemons (the juice only), 1 oz. ginger and mace mixed. Heat altogether slowly, and boil until the fruit is clear. Take it from the kettle in a perforated skimmer, and spread upon dishes to cool. Boil the syrup thick. Put the fruit into jars and cover with hot syrup.

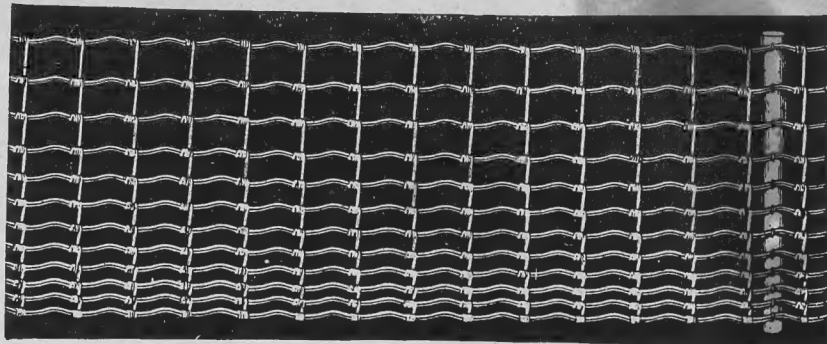
PRESERVED PEARS.

Select smooth, sweet pears of a kind that will not break when cooked. Pare, cut into halves and remove the cores. Drop into cold water as you pare, to prevent turning black. Put a little over one quart of granulated sugar into your preserving kettle. Add just enough water to moisten the sugar. When warm, put into this two quarts of pears. Let them cook very slowly several hours; when the syrup is thick dip the preserves into the glasses and seal.

PRESERVED CRAB-APPLES.

The red Siberian crab is best for this purpose. Pick out those that are nearly perfect, leaving the stems on, and put into a preserving kettle with enough warm water to cover them. Slowly heat this to boiling, and simmer until the skin breaks. Drain to skin them; then, with a pen-knife, extract the cores through the blossom ends. Weigh, and allow a pound and a quarter of sugar and a teacupful of water to every pound of fruit. Boil the water and sugar together until the scum ceases to rise; put in the fruit, cover the kettle, and simmer until the apples are a clear red, and tender. Take out with a skimmer; spread upon dishes to cool and harden; add to the syrup the juice of one lemon to three pounds of fruit and boil until clear and rich. Fill your jars three-quarters full of the apples, pour the syrup in and, when cool, tie up.

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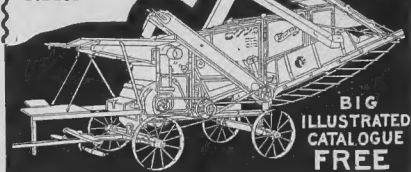
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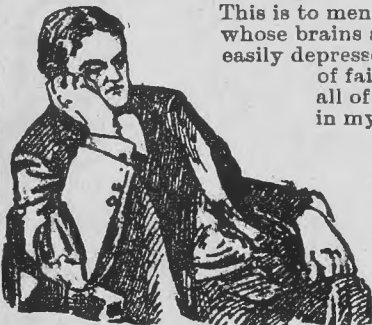
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For ability to perform its functions every organ of the body depends upon the nerves which control it. If the nerves are weak, then the organs become weak, and the patient resorts to the doctor. The old-fashioned treatment was to give frequent doses of poisonous drugs. Just fancy putting poisons into the body to build up starved and impoverished nerves! Is it any wonder that so many complain that drugs have failed? What the nerves require to restore lost power is nourishment—nerve food. When that is supplied the weakness and ailments caused by the weak nerves disappear. This is the secret of the success of my method of restoring vigor and general good health to men and women. As a plant droops and withers for lack of water, so does the nervous system of man weaken because of the lack of electricity, which is its natural food and refreshment. Electricity, as I apply it, saturates every nerve centre of the body and revitalizes and strengthens every nerve and every organ controlled by the nerves.

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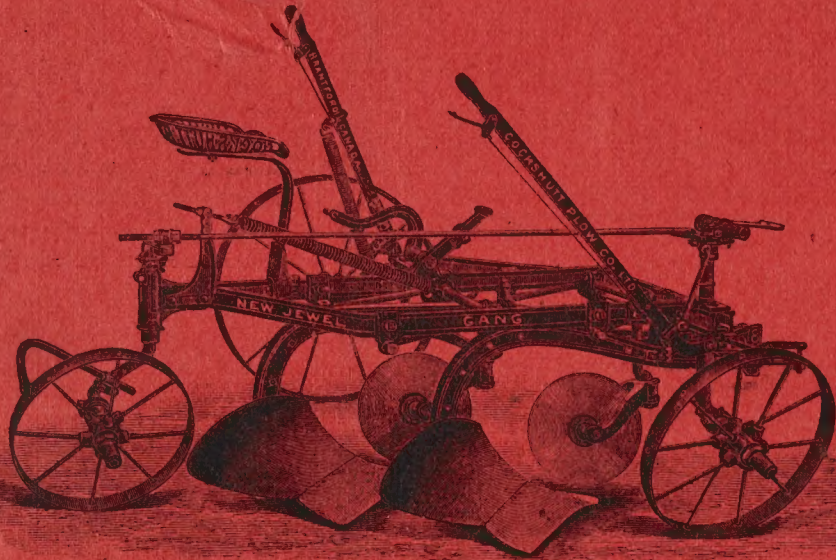
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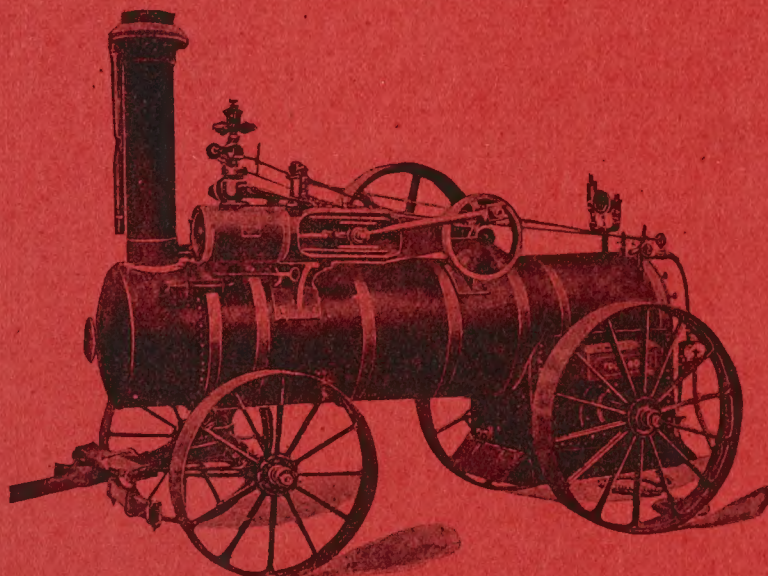
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